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### Why the Slippers were Never Fnished.

The lilies grew beneath her hand
On slippers that are seen no more!
Their race of usefulness is o'er!
They're buried under time's dark sand,
And nothing can their life restore,
As when in young love's flowery land,
The lilies grew beneath her hand
On slippers that are seen no more!

They would—if finished—have been grand!
But she became my wife before
They were half done!—you understand
How, then—though now the work's a bore!—
The lilies grew beneath her hand
On slippers that are seen no more!

—*Washington Star.*

### Grandfather Snow.

Grandfather Snow came down, one day,
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
He's as old as the hills, but his heart is gay,
And over the country he sped away.

His hair was as white as a cotton ball;
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
He gayly pranced over the highest wall,
For his dear old legs weren't stiff at all.

Wherever he went he raised a breeze;
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
He climbed to the tops of the tallest trees,
As cool and nimble as ever you please!

A train went thundering over the ground,
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
Old Granther after it went with a bound—
Sly old fellow! he made no sound.

He caught the cars, and he held on tight;
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
The train had to stop in the road all night,
And couldn't go on till broad daylight!

Old as he was, he stayed out late!
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
He sat on the posts of the door-yard gate,
And danced on the fence at a high old rate!

But the children cheered for Grandfather still;
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
He spread himself out on the top of a hill,
And they all coasted down on his back with a will!

He was none too old for a grand go-bang!
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
To the tops of the highest roofs he sprang,
And down on the people he slid with a whang!

He had no manners, 'tis sad to say!
And what do you think?
And what do you think?
For a chap like him to get in the way,
And trip up people by night and day?

But his heart was white and pure within;
Now what do you think?
Now what do you think?
To be glad and jolly is never a sin,
For a long-faced Granther I care not a pin.

We none of us know what we should do;
Now what do you think?
Now what do you think?
If we only came down for a month or two,
And couldn't stay here the whole year through.

—*Catherine S. Halberg.*

## OUR TROUBLES.

I.

Jack and I had been married a year before we went to housekeeping. People say that the first year of married liie is the most trying. All I can say is that we did not find it so. We never had a word of serious difference so long as we boarded, but almost as soon as we were settled in our tiny, pretty house, our troubles began.

Jack and I have never been quite able to decide when our unpleasantness commenced. He puts the date of it in June, when Lettice Green went to Europe, and left me her canaries as a parting gift—two of the loveliest little yellow and green darlings that ever were seen. That is quite absurd, though. The real trouble began a month later, when he himself brought home the great, clumsy, blundering Newfoundland pup, which was the pest of the house for many a long day.

It wasn't so bad at first. Jack only laughed when he saw the canaries, and said: "Why, Madge, little woman, you'll have your hands full now, if you never did before."

"Nonsense!" I said; "it's nothing to take care of a pair of birds." But Jack only laughed.

Such darlings as those birds were! I can't say that they ever learned to know me—not really, you know. They fluttered just as much and were just as hard to catch the last day that I let them out of their cage as they were the first. That was one of the things that Jack objected to—my letting them out of their cage, I mean. Jack wrote, you see—for the press, I mean—and the back parlor, which was also his study, was the only place where I could keep the birds.

"Really, Madge," said Jack one day, "I wish you could find some other place to keep those birds, or else I wish you would not let them out of their cage. Their favorite promenade is my desk, and I never can find a paper that I want after they have been rooting about there."

"But, Jack," I said, "they must have their morning fly, poor little dears, and I have always let them have it while you are taking your constitutional, so that they need not disturb you. If you would rather have me let them out while you're at home, though—"

"Thanks, not any," said Jack. "It's bad enough to see the results, without having them flopping down bodily upon my head. Never mind. I'll be careful to leave my inkstand uncovered, and they'll be drinking the ink some day, and that will be the end of them."

"Jack, you are very unkind," I said; but Jack only laughed, and went out of the room. I was always careful to see that the inkstand was covered after that, though.

It was soon after that that he brought home his dog. I never shall forget that day. He knows that I never could bear dogs. I am afraid of them, horribly afraid, and I never thought he would be so cruel as to bring one of the great blundering things home to scare me out of my poor little wits.

"Here, Madge," he said, as he came in, leading the thing. "As you are so fond of pets, I have brought you one worth having."

Then the thing rushed at me, with its great red mouth wide open, and its white teeth shining, and its eyes glaring, and before I knew it, the two big hairy paws were on my shoulders, and the frightful face close against mine.

"Jack!" I screamed—"oh, Jack! take him off, or I shall die."

Jack laughed, and caught the creature by his collar and pulled him away.

"Why, bless your heart, Madge!" he said, "the dog won't hurt you. He is only a pup—nine months old to a day—and as full of affection as he can stick. He only wanted to make friends with you."

"But I don't want to be made friends with in that fashion," I said, as well as I could speak for crying.

Jack laughed, and caressed me, and apologized; but it was then that our troubles began, for all that.

What a nuisance that dog was no one who has not brought up a Newfoundland pup can imagine. Now it was one of the best table-cloths, not only pulled off, but torn into rags; or my lace set—Aunt Clarice's wedding present—which had been laid out to bleach, had disappeared bodily, all but a fluttering end which hung out of Hero's mouth as he careered about the yard; or it was one of Jack's dress boots chewed to a pulp, and grave enough Master Jack looked that time. I only wished his belongings had suffered oftener; but unluckily he took precious good care to keep them out of the way.

Jack and I were poor enough, but we had rich relations. Jack had an uncle, Mr. Philip Phelps, and I an aunt, Clarice Vaughan, both of whom had declared their intention of leaving us their respective heirs. Aunt Clarice was a childless widow, and Uncle Philip a bachelor. Both of them were peculiar in their way, and full of whims and "fads." We had never been able to entertain them hitherto, but as soon as we were settled in our own house each of them had promised us a visit. It was time for Uncle Philip's arrival soon after Jack brought home that wretched dog. Uncle Philip had always seemed very fond of me, and I resolved to appeal to him privately to induce Jack to banish the horrid thing from the house.

Uncle Philip was stout and rubicund, with a bald pink head fringed with white hair, and a laughing blue eye—two of them, in fact. Unluckily for my private plans, he took most kindly to Hero from the first; and as I watched the softening of his eye over the pup's clumsy gambols, I realized that any attempt to influence him as I desired would be utterly in vain. We were all collected in the back parlor on the night of his arrival, he sitting in a large easy-chair in the window. He was just giving us a graphic description of a recent visit to New Mexico, when he started, and clapped his hand to his head, with a sudden ejaculation.

"I thought you told me you had no mosquitoes here," he said, with a puzzled air.

Neither had we, as Jack and I both assured him, and after a moment he took up the thread of his narrative. Crack! another slap at his bald head, and another break in his tale. Crack! crack! crack!

"What do you mean by denying mosquitoes?" he cried, indignantly. "I know that mosquitoes and malaria are two things that the inhabitants of a swamp will never confess to; but I thought that you two were above such weaknesses."

Our earnest, "But, indeed, dear uncle," was suddenly interrupted by a sudden flutter of wings, and a douche of cold water exactly on the center of Uncle Philip's head. Jack sprang to his feet.

"It's those beastly birds, Madge," he said. "They've been chucking their seeds at Uncle Philip, and now they've finished up with a shower-bath. Taking their bath in their drinking-cup, too, the little brutes! It's too bad, I vow!"

Uncle Philip was silent, but his face, as he glared at the cage overhead, was a study. I apologized, eagerly, abjectly, and, I hoped, to some purpose. Then we adjourned to the front parlor, and finished the evening quietly.

Uncle Philip was up bright and early the next morning. I was surprised to find him in the dining-room when I went down, before the bell rang, to see that the table was properly set. Hero was beside him, blinking up with his great stupid eyes, one big paw laid upon Uncle Philip's knee, and his red tongue lolling out idiotically. Uncle Philip greeted me affectionately, though, I fancied, with rather an air of constraint.

"Did you sleep well, Uncle Philip?" I asked. Uncle Philip hesitated.

"It was quiet enough most of the night," he said, "but I was somewhat disturbed toward morning."

"Not used to the city noises?" I asked; but Jack, who had come in behind me, laughed.

"Nonsense, Madge!" he said. "You forget that Uncle Philip lives in Chicago, which is not exactly country. It was all those birds of yours again. Uncle Philip's room is directly over my study, and the things tuned up at daylight, as usual. Nobody could sleep in such a confounded racket. Now confess, Uncle Philip, was not that the trouble?"

"Why, Jack!" I said, half-crying. "It is too bad of you. The little darlings couldn't disturb anybody with their singing, and you know there is not another window in the house where they can hang. Uncle Philip's is the only other east room, and they must have the morning sun."

"Oh, pray don't disturb your arrangements on my account," said Uncle Philip, rather grimly. "No doubt I shall get used to it in the course of time."

Just here Hero made a diversion by an unexpected and successful spring at the chop on Jack's plate, with which he vanished through the back door, while Jack put his veto upon any such proceeding.

"But, Jack," I said, "Bijou will die of loneliness."

"Let him," said Jack, savagely, and that was all.

Well, Bijou didn't die of loneliness. On the contrary, after reflecting on the situation for a few days, he plucked up heart, and launched himself into such a torrent of rollicking song that Jack was more frantic than ever. Not even the melancholy sight of the nestful of cold little blueish speckled eggs seemed to dash his gayety in the least. To tell the truth, I was slightly disgusted (though I would have died before I would have told Jack so), for, try as I might, I could not persuade myself that that triumphant, rollicking, gurgling song bore the slightest resemblance to a wail of despair.

We saw Uncle Philip tolerably often, though he no longer staid with us. I noticed, however, that he could with difficulty be persuaded to enter the back parlor. Even the sound of Bijou's singing, which penetrated the closed doors, made him start and wince in a manner which was simply absurd, though he never said anything.

II.

We were in daily expectation of Aunt Clarice's arrival, the date of which was not quite certain, as she was staying with friends who continually urged her to prolong her visit. After the day for her coming to us had been three times fixed and as often postponed, I made up my mind not to expect her until I saw her. Consequently I had dismissed all thoughts of her from my mind.

I was sitting at my sewing one morning when Jane came up to tell me that a lady was in the parlor, who declined to send up her name.

"An agent, no doubt," I said. "I wish you had asked her business, Jane. But no matter; I must go down soon, to shut up Bijou, in any case."

So I sewed on tranquilly until I had finished the piece of work on which I was engaged, and then ran down-stairs, humming a blithe little tune as I went. I never finished that tune, though; for the first thing my eyes fell upon in the hall was Aunt Clarice. Yes, Aunt Clarice, sitting demurely in the hall chair, but with no very demure expression upon her face. On the contrary, it was a much agitated and disheveled Aunt Clarice upon whom I looked—an Aunt Clarice who appeared equally divided between tears and indignation, and who met my astonished gaze with one full of wrathful meaning.

"Dear Aunt Clarice!" I cried. "Who ever dreamed of seeing you to-day? Why in the world didn't you go into the parlor, even if Jane hadn't sense enough to take you there? That girl's blunders are really beyond anything."

"Don't scold the girl," said Aunt Clarice, grimly: "it's not her fault. She took me in there fast enough; but if people will turn their parlors into menageries they can hardly expect their friends to stay in them."

"Menageries! Dear Aunt Clarice," I cried, "I never thought you would mind poor Bijou too. You're as bad as Uncle Philip."

Aunt Clarice turned slightly red. "If that's your idea of a bijou," she said," I have no more to say;" and she began to gather up her belongings as if she meditated instant flight.

"But dear Aunt Clarice," I cried, "don't be so frightened! I was just going to shut him up, for he has been out quite long enough" ("I should think so" said Aunt Clarice). "But I never knew that you minded birds so much."

"Birds!" said Aunt Clarice, with an indescribable intonation. "But I do mind birds very much — such birds as this; birds that walk on four legs and wag their tails and make grabs at your ankles."

"Aunt Clarice," I cried, "it's Hero that you mean—Jack's great, horrid dog. Do you mean to say that he is in the parlor? Oh dear! what shall I do? Jack says that there is no harm in him, but he always dances and grins at us so. How shall we ever get him out, for neither Jane nor I dare touch him?"

Aunt Clarice had relaxed slightly when she found that I had nothing to do with Hero's presence in the parlor, and now she began to laugh.

"Don't trouble yourself about getting him out," she said. "He is safe enough there, for I shut the door upon him. He kept quiet until Jane had gone, but as soon as I was left quite alone and unprotected, he floundered out from under the very sofa that I was sitting upon, and 'danced and grinned' at me, until I fairly took to my heels. Now I'll go upstairs and take my things off."

Jack only laughed when I complained to him of Hero's escapade, said that as my pet had the run of his study it was only fair that his should have the run of the rest of the house. He positively refused to chain him, or even to keep him in the yard or cellar, as I implored him to do, if only on Aunt Clarice's account.

"No, no," he said, "my relations have had their turn; it is time that yours took their share now."

Of course when Hero had once found his way upstairs, there was an end of everything. Nothing would induce him to stay down after that. It is my belief that he had found out some way of worming himself through keyholes, for no amount of locking and barring would keep him out. The worst of it was he took a violent liking to Aunt Clarice. Or rather I am inclined to think that he found her irresistibly teasable, and was deep and artful enough to pretend a firm confidence in her fondness and admiration for him. At all events, wherever Aunt Clarice was, Hero was sure to be somewhere near. If she sat down upon a sofa Hero wriggled out from under it; if she entered a room Hero bounced at her from behind the door; nay, he even secreted himself under her bed at night, for the express purpose of coming out in the small hours and wakening her by the contact of his cold nose and his warm wet tongue. After she had twice aroused the whole household by her wild shrieks at these uncanny visits, Aunt Clarice mildly but firmly announced her determination.

"My dear Madge," she said, "I am very fond of you; I am fond of Jack, too; but really a man who keeps such a wild beast about his house is fit only for Bedlam. I can't expect you to turn him out for me, so I have decided to turn myself out for him. I am not quite ready to go home yet, so I have taken board for a few weeks where I shall be quite comfortable."

Jack only laughed, and said, "Tit for tat," when he heard of Aunt Clarice's departure. He laughed still more when, on comparing notes, we found that she and Uncle Philip were inhabitants of the same boarding-house in Ninth street—a curious coincidence, certainly, but not worth going into hysterics about. It really seemed as if Jack would never get over it. Every now and then, during the whole evening, he would suddenly throw himself back, kick up his heels in the most undignified manner, and roar. When I asked him his reason for such behavior, he would say only, "Uncle Philip and Aunt Clarice!—ho! ho! ho!" And for days the mention of either name would bring a most absurd and diabolical grin to his face, which was a handsome enough one in general.

III.

It was rather curious, I thought, that since Aunt Clarice had left us so abruptly we had seen nothing either of her or of Uncle Philip, although more than a week had passed. Aunt Clarice was always out—or so the servants said when I called; and as for her, she had never once crossed our threshold since that unlucky day.

I was just expressing my feelings upon the subject to Jack, with Bijou hopping about the carpet at my feet, when the door-bell rang, and Jane brought in the morning's mail. There was only one letter, and that I saw in a moment to be from Aunt Clarice.

"High time, I think!" I said, as I tore it open. Then, in another moment, and with a shriek, "Jack, look here!"

This is what Jack looked at:

"MY DEAR MADGE—I have not seen you for the last week because I was trying to make up my minds whether or not to be an old fool, and in such cases the fewer witnesses one has, the better. I've decided at last, whether for better or for worse, remains to be seen. Perhaps you know that Jack's Uncle Philip Phelps and I are old friends, and meeting—now and all— Well, the long and short of it is that we have made up our minds to be married.

"That is all at present from

"Your attached aunt,

"CLARICE VAUGHAN."

"P.S.—If Master Jack and you hadn't seen fit to turn your house into a menagerie, it would't have happened. A mutual hatret of pets was our first bond of union."

I was crying by the time Jack had finished the letter, and even he looked grave, though there was a most exasperating twinkle in his eye.

"Good-bye to our fortunes, little woman," he said.

"Oh, Jack! Jack!" I cried. "And to think it was all the doing of that hateful dog!"

"Not at all," said Jack; "my dog hadn't half as much to do with it as your birds. If they hadn't driven Uncle Philip out of the house, there would have been no room in it for Aunt Clarice, and in that case they might never have met again."

"Nonsense!" I cried, indignantly. "If it hadn't been for the dog, Aunt Clarice would have been here safe and sound at this minute. I've a great mind to scold him."

Jack suddenly grew very stern. "If you do, I'll wring the neck of your miserable bird," he said.

I had never seen Jack look so angry, nor anything like so angry, before, and for one minute I stopped short in absolute terror; then— But before I could speak there was a hasty scuffle on the stairs, and Hero in person rushed into the room. Bijou lifted his head and fluttered his wings, but he was too late. In another instant Hero had pounced upon the tempting plaything. There was a strangled squeak, an agonized gasp, and poor Bijou had disappeared bodily down the gaping red throat, and Hero was on his back, kicking convulsively, while I rushed screaming from the room.

IV.

Of course Jack and I "embraced with tears," after the double tragedy. Neither of us could accuse the other, you see, for if his pet had killed mine, mine had proved equally fatal to his. Then and there we forswore all future division of interests, whether in the shape of pets or anything else.

Uncle Philip and Aunt Clarice Phelps proved to be the most cheerful and contented of elderly couples. It seems that it is an old love affair. Jack knew of it all along, which was the reason of his profane laughter when he found that they had established themselves in the same house. They were engaged when both were young, but quarreled. Aunt Clarice married Mr. Vaughan out of pique, while Uncle Philip remained a bachelor for her sweet sake.

We are thoroughly reconciled now, and stranger things have happened than that we should be their heirs after all.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### An Important Invention.

Among the new ideas creeping into commercial life, says a New York letter, there is one which is being silently but fiercely combated. I allude to a curious but important invention which will ere long come prominently before the public. It is called neptunite, and was invented two or three years ago by a man named Lamb, a timid person who hardly appreciated its immense possibilities. Chance threw it in the way of a party of gentlemen, who immediately purchased it, organized a company and proceeded to manufacture it on a large scale. The greatest of the world's inventions have been preceded by a series of more or less valuable experiments. It was so with steam, electricity and a host of others. This idea of a "water repellant," for such it is, has had a precursor in the manifold forms of mildew-proofing. It is in itself used for the same purpose, though its greatest usefulness engages quite another field. It is chiefly applicable to dry goods and dress goods, rendering all objects "treated," as the expression is, impervious to dampness without any perceptible change in the texture.

Velvets, silks, satins, plushes, cotton, woolen and linen fabrics, laces, fringes gauzy stuffs, silk hats, ribbons, gloves, shoes, false hair, and a quantity of heavier goods, such as hose, saddlery, leather in all forms, and many other things may all be passed through this magic solution. Silk becomes a little heavier under treatment, a dollar silk emerging with the luster and weight of a piece worth double the money. The colors of the most delicate evening stuffs are absolutely unchanged, while they receive properties which enable the wearer to look with indifference at a stream of water, coffee or wine pouring down the front. I have seen a hose-pipe turned with full force on a handsome black silk and velvet walking-dress for five minutes without leaving a drop of water on its surface.

A beautiful Parisian bonnet, which had already borne frequent tests, passed under the same shower and came forth as dry as the Israelites from the Red sea. It was covered with ostrich plumes, not one of which uncurled or showed the least trace of having been wet. So on through twenty or thirty different pieces with the same result, Manufacturers flocked to see it, but refused to make contracts with the company because the increased durability of dress stuffs submitted to this process would diminish the demand one-third. Nearly all the retail firms declined it on the same ground, though the cost of treatment per yard was but a few cents. This opposition has decided the owners within the last momth to open large treating works in town, where they can reach the public directly, and where everything, at wholesale or retail, can be sent.

We should no more lament that we have grown old than the husbandman, when the bloom and fragrance of spring have passed away, should lament that summer or autumn has come.

### GENERALLY NOT KNOWN.

They eat monkey-cutlets in Brazil.

Opium kills 3,000,000 Chinese every year; so the missionaries say.

A race horse when galloping clears about twenty-four feet at a bound.

It is scarcely known that such is the case, but whales and seals suckle their young.

Three thousand grains of oats have been produced from planting one single oat.

Ancient Rhodes was adorned with 1,000 colossal bronze statues. The question is what has become of the metal?

Butter was first manufactured by the Scythians and Thracians, and was at first used as an ointment for baths, and as a medicine.

The land that has been granted by the United States for rail and wagon roads amounts to 198,165,794 acres, or an area equal to the five States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota.

The spoken language of China so differs in every separate province that people living a hundred miles apart can no more understand each other than a Norwegian can understand a Hottentot. The Mandarin or court language is more common than any other dialect, and is the official tongue of the empire.

The average of heat and cold varies but little from year to year. The average of the highest daily record in 1878 was sixty-one and one-half, and in 1879 was fifty-eight and three-quarter, which shows an extreme of the change within five years. The average of the lowest daily record for the year 1879 was forty-one and one-half, and for 1878 forty-six and a quarter, representing the extremes on that side.

According to the best authorities the quantity of salt contained in the sea amounts to 400,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, which if placed in a pile, would form a mass 140 miles long, as many broad, and as many high; or, otherwise disposed, would cover the whole of Europe—islands, seas and all—to the height of the summit of Mount Blanc, which is about 16,000 feet high.

### Loafers of Many Lands.

Burdette, the genial humorist of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, "takes off" the loungers at railroad stations in the following breezy manner:

"There is our friend the loafer," said the tall thin passenger, as the train halted at a way station; "an old acquaintance, he is, the loafer who is always at the station, and whose c llar is never the same color or material as his shirt."

"And the loafer, you remember," said the fat passenger, "who always wears a black frock coat and jeans overalls, so that you can't tell whether he is going to a dance or to work."

"And the loafer who always, summer and winter," said the man on the woodbox, "wears a plush cap with ear flaps, the string always broken one ear flap pulled off and lost, and the other standing idly out at an angle of forty-eight degrees; looks as though the cap was trying to fly away, but couldn't because it only worked one side and had stopped on the center."

"And the loafer," said the sad passenger, "who always climbs on the platform of the car, flattens his dingy nose against the glass in the door and stares vacantly in at the passengers until the brakeman runs over him and the train starts, when he jumps off like a wood stove falling downstairs."

"And the loafer," said the fat passenger, "who is always holding his jaws just in suspense over an enormous quid of tobacco, which he only chews at surly intervals, in a defiant, bulldogged way; the bully of the station platform, who often snarls but never strikes any one; never shaves and seldom washes his face, and the last time his hair was combed was when it was cut."

"And the beau of the country station," said the sad passenger, "with the curly hair, combed down close to his eyebrows, oiled into reeking glossiness; wears his hat away back on his head, and tangles himself up in a brilliant comforter twenty feet long, with the ends dangling in careless grace down his back."

"And the loafer with the clumsy boots," said the cross passenger, "who is always dancing a fearful and wonderful clog of two steps, with a natural grace that nearly scares the engine off the track."

"And the shabby genteel loafer," said the bashful passenger, "who wears the suit he was married in, has an apologetic look about him, always tries to look as though he was going somewhere, keeps his coat buttoned and pinned close up to his throat, and is devoured by a sneaking envy of the loafer with the curly hair."

"And the loafer," said the fat passenger, "who always goes in his shirt sleeves, even in the coldest weather; an overshirt, maybe, belted in at the waist is his only ulster; broad-shouldered, with narrow hips, straight legs and close-fitting boots; a well-built, athletic fellow, and he knows it and so desires to show off his figure. Doesn't like to waste his strength in too much work and likes to exhibit himself when the train comes in."

"This loafer," said the sad passenger, "always looks best in his working clothes. He moves in them freely and naturally. The awe inspiring fit of a fourteen-dollar suit of store clothes destroys his shape; the coat is always too narrow for his broad shoulders and flares out at the hips, owing to his Sunday habit of carrying apples in the pokets thereof to church, or peanuts to the girl he loves. His store pantaloons are always too short and are cut perfectly straight at the ankles, as though the legs had been sawed off with a cross-cut saw. His good clothes always destroy his natural good looks and develop in a thrilling and superlative degree all his unnatural and amazing awkwardness, giving him bunches where erst he had joints."

### Women as Bank Clerks.

Women have been employed as clerks in the Stockholm Enskilda bank, Stockholm, Sweden, for sixteen years, and A. O. Wallenberg, a director, writes: Since the fourth of July, 1864, sixteen young ladies have been engaged in the bank. Of these there are still in the service of the bank, eight; married and left, five; advanced to more remunerative positions in other institutions, two; dismissed for inaptitude, one. Of those remaining, three are cashiers on their own responsibility, one is assistant to the keeper of the head ledger, and four hold inferior positions.

Sam Johnsing is the colored porter in a large Galveston business house, which is proverbial for not paying its employees living wages. The other day the head of the firm called Sam back just as he was going to dinner and said to him: "I wanted to ask you something, Sam, but to save my life I can't remember what it was." "Perhaps," said Sam, "you was gwine to ask me how de deuce I keep soul and body togedder on seven dollars a week?"—*Galveston News.*

### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

#### The Cabbage Fly.

W. R. Lazenby, of Cornell university, says: We kept the larvæ of the cabbage butterfly in check by applying a solution of whale-oil soap. This proved a better remedy than carbolic acid, copperas water, ammonia, cayenne pepper, tobacco water, Scotch snuff, tar water and several other things that have from time to time been recommended. The method of applying the whale-oil solution was as follows: A barrel of water was placed where it would be convenient, to which the soap was added, at the rate of one pound to every eight gallons of water. The soap gradually dissolved, and the solution was ready for use after a few days. The longer it stands the more disagreeable it smells, and the more marked are its effects. It was applied with a common watering pot, which was furnished with a fine rose, just enough of the solution being used to wet the whole surface of the leaves. Three applications were made during the season, care being taken that the last be at least ten days or two weeks previous to the time of harvesting the cabbages. After an experience of three years, during which time this remedy has been used in a great variety of forms, I can recommend whale-oil soap as one of the safest and most efficient insecticides known.

#### Raising Celery.

This delicious and wholesome vegetable is more largely used and more thoroughly appreciated every year, and no one who has a garden should fail to raise it. A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* gives some instructions for raising it. He says: Celery demands the very best of land, the best of skill, and more labor than any other crop. The land should have been tilled with some hoed crops for at least two years previously, and if, in these years, it has been very heavily manured, and kept free from weeds, it will be in pretty good order. Celery requires heavy manuring to do well, and it is a good plan to plow in coarse manure in the fall as a preparation for the crop; but if the manure must be applied in spring, it should be worked very fine and mixed thoroughly with the soil in the rows where the celery is to be grown. It is sometimes grown as a second crop, after onions, early cabbage, lettuce, potatoes, or greens. The land is made ready as early as possible in April, and when raised with onions, every sixth or seventh row is sown with celery at the same time as the onion seed is sown. As celery seed is very small, it takes a good deal of preparation to make the land fine enough to insure its germination.

As weeds of all sorts grow so very much faster than celery, many gardeners prefer to start their celery under a hot-bed about April 1. For this purpose very little heat is required, but care must be taken to keep the bed moist, and the best way to do this is to spread over it a piece of old bagging (burlap), which must be removed as soon as the seed begins to sprout. The plants can be taken from this bed and set out in the field in May, when the soil is moist after a rain. If it is required to clear up a piece of lettuce or greens or other early crop in June, and then plant celery, the plants will need to be pricked out from the seed bed in May, into a plant bed at about three inches apart, where they can stand till June, or even July, before transplanting to the field. The more celery is transplanted, however, the more likely it is to go to seed, instead of growing a good stool.

Celery is planted in rows seven or eight feet apart and one foot between the plants in the row. The old plan of setting the plants in trenches is not practiced now; the plants are set on level land and need frequent hoeing and hand-weeding until the final banking up, which is done about two or three weeks before it is wanted for use or market. Thus, if wanted for use in September, the weather being warm, the celery will blanch in ten days after the last banking. In October, when the weather is colder, it will take two or three weeks.

#### Recipes.

TURNIPS IN GRAVY.—Slice boiled turnips and put them, with two ounces of butter, into a stewpan, shaking it round till they are browned. Season with salt, pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar and a little mace. Pour over them a quarter of a pint of good brown gravy, and when quite hot serve them in it.

BEETS.—One of the most satisfactory ways to cook beets is to bake them; when boiled, even if their jackets are left on, a great deal of the best part of the beet is dissolved and so lost; it will, of course, take a little longer to bake them than to boil them, but this is no objection; allow from fifteen to twenty minutes more for baking; slice them and heat them as you would if they were boiled. One nice way to serve them is to chop them fine. After they are cooked season with pepper, salt and butter.

BEEFSTEAK STEW.—Take some finely chopped beef fat or a piece of butter, heat it in the stewpan, and sprinkle some flour in; brown and add warm water; place in this gravy the steak, which must be a thick cut and in one piece, if possible; add salt, pepper, (whole black,) three cloves, a small piece of mace, and a bay-leaf, if it is handy; close up tight and let it gently simmer for three-quarters of an hour, shaking the stew now and then; after that time put in one spoonful of mushroom catsup, or any dark sauce, and allow the stew to simmer another quarter of an hour. It should then be done and be served upon a hot dish, the gravy being poured over it.

BOILED POTATOES.—Twelve medium-sized potatoes, one tablespoonful of salt, boiling water to cover; pare the potatoes, and, if old, let them stand in cold water an hour or two to freshen them; boil fifteen minutes; then add the salt, and boil fifteen minutes longer; pour off every drop of water; take the cover from the saucepan and shake the potatoes in a current of cold air (at either the door or window); place the saucepan on the back of the stove and cover it with a clean coarse towel until serving time; the sooner the potatoes are served the better. This rule will insure perfectly sweet and mealy potatoes if they were good and ripe at first.—*Miss Parloa's New Cook Book.*

### Brain Weights.

The weight of the human brain, according to a recently published work by the eminent Munich anatomist, Professor Bischoff, is on an average 1,362 grammes for man and 1,219 grammes for woman. The difference between the average brain-weight of man and woman thus amounts to 143 grammes or 10.59 per cent. The brain-weight of man exceeds that of all animals except the elephant (4,500 grammes), and the large cetacea (2,500 grammes). The brain-weight of the largest ape is hardly a third of man's. Professor Bischoff has worked with a considerable amount of material; his data comprise the weights or brain of 550 men and 347 women.—*Nature.*

### FOR THE LADIES.

#### Changed Her Mind.

Ernest Graham and Belle Roper started from Clement, Ill., for St. Louis, where they were to be married. They were accompanied by Lewis Lindsay, who was to be the groomsman at the wedding, and a party of relatives and friends. Their train was delayed, and they did not arrive in St. Louis until too late to have the ceremony performed at the appointed time. But a postponement was not the only disarrangement of the programme. Miss Roper announced that, during the journey, she had changed her mind and would not marry Graham, but would request the clergyman to make her the wife of Lindsay, which was done.

#### A Genial Reception.

Evening receptions, for some inscrutable reason, are never very popular in New York society. There is an uncertainty about the success of these entertainments which is in the end wearing to the hostess. A gentleman once bidden to a series of evening receptions found himself the first to arrive in the gentlemen's dressing-room on the occasion of the initial soiree. Lingering awhile for other guests to appear, he heard a stealthy tread at the door, and to his infinite amazement saw the host peering cautiously into the room. "Is it you, my dear fellow?" asked his friend, in a tone of relief. "We feared that it might be a burglar!" This was not precisely the looked-for greeting, or one calculated to put a guest at his ease.—*New York Hour.*

#### How to Make Cotton Dresses.

Some of the prettiest have a Jersey, shaped waist, with low pointed throat-worn with a muslin fichu. The open sleeves are turned up in monk's sleeve style, being caught permanently on the inside seam nearly as high as the elbow. The long overskirt, with wrinkled apron pointed deeply on the left, and quite bouffant behind is sewed above the edge of the waist, concealing it, and giving the effect of an entire overdress. The part of the lower skirt visible on the right side is covered with many small flounces. Another figured muslin dress has a full round waist, worn with a narrow belts and elbow sleeves edged with two ruffles. The long overskirt has a box plaitated effect in front, with points on each side, and is worn over a plaited skirt that has no flounces. Another pretty dress retains the pelerine, or round cape worn with winter dresses. This barely covers the shoulders, reaching over the top of the armholes, and is edged with a striped border. The daisy border is popular on dark percales, and is used to trim narrow flounces and to border the deep-pointed apron or over skirt. A soft sash of these cottons is worn around the waist, pointed in the front, and tied on the left side, with the short wide ends cut off diagonally and bordered.—*Harper's Bazar.*

#### A Novel Wedding.

A few days ago, up on the Colorado, a couple bent on marriage procured a license and set out with one or two friends to look up a parson. They reached the river, but alas! the would-be bride could not cross. They were in a pickle. The only parson for long, weary miles was just across the river, while visions of irate parents with double-barreled shotguns formed a very long and troublesome procession through the minds of the two lovers. The weather was cold, the river was up, and what could they do? One of the escort suggested that he would swim the river and see, if possible, the parson, who undoubtedly would fix up a plan to tie the nuptial knot. He did so, found the preacher and soon had him down on the river bank. The water was cold and deep and he refused point-blank to cross over, to the very great distress of the young couple on the other side. Necessity is not only the mother of invention, but is the mother of expedients. The parson concluded to marry the couple across the river, and they joined hands and took their stand near the water's edge, while the preacher on the opposite bank, in astentorian voice, pronounced the marriage service and declared them man and wife.—*Austin (Texas) Statesman.*

#### Fashion Fancies.

Curls are very fashionable.

Plaid costumes are still worn.

Figured fabrics are all the fashion.

Plain monie cloths come in light colors this year.

Mulberries are in great demand for mourning bonnets.

The patterns of the new percales are taken from China.

White ties are now arranged with one loop and two ends.

Buttonless, loose-wristed gloves take the precedence of all others.

Japanese velvet matched in colors to the dress is much employed for dress trimmings.

Most of the new dresses for school-girls are double-breasted and furnished with large buttons.

Embroidered collars for children are larger than ever, and come in showy open-work designs.

Sets of colored silk cuffs and collars trimmed with gold braid are sold to wear with dark dresses.

"No starch" is to be the rule this summer, and it is to be enforced even more rigidly than it was last year.

The most fashionable rings are of hammered gold, made in pliable strips, and wound around the finger.

Embroidered muslin as wide as dress goods is a novelty for making basque waists of white muslin dresses.

The English walking hat promises, the New York *Mail* says, to be revived in rough and ready straw, and fancy braids or summer use.

The plush stripes, though heavy-looking, are very effective, and are seen in the dark ribbons that will be used on dark-colored straws.

A handsome comb or natural flower, placed low, at the left side, behind the ear, is all the ornament worn in the hair for full dress toilets.

The monastic style of dress is much in vogue. It is an exact copy of the Trinitarian garb, except the Maltese cross and headdress.

The small bonnets shown are very similar in shape to those with the broad flat crowns worn during the winter and are meant for dress hats.

The feathers on round hats are massed in profusion that exceeds even the styles of the winter; both tips and large shaded plumes are used.

Alsatian cambrics, with patterns in fine hair stripes or invisible checks, are shown for summer suitings. They are not so soft or so pretty as the Madras goods.

Large box plaits alternating with clusters of knife-plaits are sometimes used for flounces and clusters of knife-plaits alternating with squares of brocade are considered in good taste.

Although white is the fashionable color for evening a dress of plain white silk marks its wearer as a person ignorant of style. At least two materials must be combined in each costume.

On the grounds of some of the new cotton printed goods appear tiny flowers, bees, butterflies and birds, and embraced in one pattern, but so managed as to require examination to discover the animated figures.

New mull scarfs for the neck have a narrow hem hem-stitched all around them, and have clusters of colored blocks hem-stitched in each end for ornament; a bit of needlework is in the center of each block.

Women who have dull light brown hair, colorless faces, and gray or blue eyes, should never wear neutral tints, fawns, grays or drabs. They will look best in black, dark blue, dark brown, dark maroon and creamy white.

#### The Man of Glass.

A very extraordinary existence was brought to a close a few days ago by the death of a man who was known as the "man of glass." The records of the asylum at Bicetre, where the man died, show that as long ago as in 1797, when he was eighteen years old, a certain Jubissier was brought to the hospital suffering from mental alienation of a severe kind. His malady had been caused by a wound inflicted by a pane of glass, which fell on his head, and before the cut could be healed; the brain became affected by a permanent disease. The sufferer lapsed into idiocy, and then into madness of a more violent kind; and he was shortly afterward shut up in the asylum, where he has remained ever since. After the first transports of delirium had passed off the man became more calm, but he never got rid of the idea that he was made of glass, and that the least shock or blow would cause him to break in pieces. He remained, therefore, perfectly quiet and silent, being afraid even to speak, for fear of precipitating the catastrophe which he fancied was ever impending. For eighty-three years he has led this singular existence, only once opening his lips in speech, when he asked for a little tobacco. At one other period his intellectual and physical faculties appeared to be aroused, and that was when, during the siege of Paris, he could hear the shells bursting in the air at no great distance from his place of retreat. At this time he was seen to grow nervous and less lethargic, and to walk about restlessly, humming some words which had no intelligible sequence or meaning. He survived, however, and, relapsing into his usual condition, has so lived until the age of 103, testifying, in a somewhat striking way, to the effects of a totally placid and inactive tranquillity both of body and mind in prolonging life. No little credit is, however, due to the authorities of Bicetre for having thus preserved for eighty-three years an existence which from the first was utterly useless and uninteresting.—*London Globe.*

#### Pearls of Thought.

Men tire themselves in pursuit of rest.

Jealousy is a secret avowal of our inferiority.

They are never alone that are accompanied by noble thoughts.

A happy jest often gives birth to another; but the child is seldom worth the mother.

A beautiful woman with the qualities of a noble man is the most perfect thing in nature.

The greatest man living may stand in need of the meanest, as much as the meanest does of him.

Great men undertake great things because they are great, and fools because they think them easy.

Every man has three characters; that which he exhibits, that

# The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA, March 17. 1881.


Dr. Higbee of Mercersburg College will be appointed State Superintendent of schools in place of Wickersham.

The legislative bolters were to the inauguration in force, but were disgusted in finding Mitchell, tacked to Cameron's arm all the time. Sold.

Congressman Frye has been nominated by the Fusionists to succeed Secretary Blaine in the Senate.

Senator Angus Cameron was elected at Madison, Wisconsin, to the unexpired term of the late Senator Carpenter.

Two Senators and six Congressmen were found by the police in a gambling house raided at Washington recently.

Of course when our lawmakers are characters of this kind nothing better than corrupt legislation need be looked for.

The German emigration will be immense this year to the United States. Whole villages are described by the German papers as migrating from various parts of the Empire. The Government can do nothing to stop it.

Let them come by millions—we have room and land for them all.

Hayes had a rough time getting into the presidency and a rough one getting out of it. His homeward trip was marred with dangerous accidents. Conscious that he was a fraud he was pale with fear, and only as he stepped from the cars at his home did he draw a breath of relief. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard and beset with fears.

Wm. A. Greer, of Pennsylvania, who voted for General Garfield first, last and all the time in the Chicago Convention, is backed up by Don Cameron for Tom Brady's place, as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Garfield is overrun with and Washington is full of office seekers—republicans who are hungry for republican's places.

Mr. Peter Herdic has sold the right for his transportation coaches in Washington city for $270,000, and application for city rights are being received from all parts of the country.

Peter will stand a chance to get his head above water again through his clumsy looking wagons. A few more sales like the above should make him comfortable.

President Garfield's panacea for the suppression of fraud at the ballot box is universal education. The Florida Union misdoubts the value of the remedy, and cites the case of Philadelphia to prove it. Philadelphia has taken unusual pains to educate her citizens, and her educated citizens have brought the system of fraudulent voting to a state of perfection unsurpassed in any part of the country.

To the great surprise of the stockholders, and others, the Penn'a railroad has purchased the Philad., Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, which the Balt. and Ohio thought it had in its grasp. It is stated the Baltimore & Ohio road will at once commence the construction of a new railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore. It will cost $7,000,000, while the Wilmington road stands the Pennsylvania $20,000,000.

The principle of the bill favorably reported in the Pennsylvania Senate, allowing persons sustaining damages on account of any mob or riot to recover compensation from the county wherein such mob or riot occurred, is clearly right, and the sooner it is put into the shape of law the better. Every county in the Commonwealth should be made responsible for the preservation of the peace and the protection of property within its borders.

When thieves fall out honest folk get some astounding information. A Star Route mail contractor named Hinds, moved thereto by vengeance against his wicked partners, has made oath to some startling transactions whereby the contract price for the service on Route No. 40,101 was fraudulently raised from $12,000 to $136,000 per annum, with the connivance of Assistant Postmaster General Brady, who was a sharer in the plunder Of course Brady will deny, but the sworn story of Contractor Hinds is very circumstantial.

Notwithstanding the appropriations made to the institutions called "State Normal Schools," but which are in fact private educational establishments, they are as clamorous for the money of the treasury as ever. In justice to the unendowed educational institutions of the state that must depend on their own merits it is time that the state patronage of the alleged Normal Schools should cease. So says the Pittsburg Post, and we heartily endorse it. This Normal School business is a fraud upon one portion of the people for the benefit of a few suckers.

In Arkansas four negroes, Green Harris, Giles Peck, John Woods and Burt Hoskins, implicated in the murder of Miss Mattie Ishmael, near Jonesboro, a few days ago, have been lynched by a band of masked men, numbering two or three hundred. The lynchers suddenly appeared from the woods, surrounded the house where the negroes were temporarily placed, overpowered the guards, and took the prisoners out quickly and silently. The negroes made a full confession, giving a detailed account of the crime, alleging Miss Ishmael was killed for refusing to disclose the hiding place of a large sum of money which her father had received a few days before the tragedy occurred.

Speaking of Hayes' veto of the funding bill, the *Patriot* says:—With the veto of the funding bill the efforts of the democratic majority in congress to reduce the interest of the public debt and thus diminish the burdens of the people are defeated. The amount of the maturing debt for which this funding bill made provision is $637,000,000 bearing five and six per cent. interest. By refunding the debt at three per cent. there would have been an annual saving of $14,000,000. The national banks which have raised all the clammor against the funding bill hold about $200,000,000 of these five and six per cents. and its defeat saves them accordingly about five and a half millions a year, the difference between three per cent. and the rates at which they were paid for the bonds. It was to maintain this advantage that the bank power has secured the defeat of the funding bill. A worse exhibition of selfish arrogance on the part of the banks and of subserviency on the part of the republicans in congress and the executive has never been witnessed.

Gen. Hancock's reception at Washington on the day before the inauguartion showed that the people have not forgotten him. The great feature on that day, says a despatch, was the arrival of General Hancock, who left New York on the limited express. He was expected at 4 o'clock, but was in one of the rear sections of the train and did not arrive until nearly 8. At four all the stands were filled with people anxious to see him, and several thousand gathered around the depot. The people waited until five, when a heavy rain began, and those on the stands were driven away, but a dense crowd waited in and around the depot for four hours until General Hancock arrived. He was met by a special reception committee consisting of General J. R. O'Beirne, Major Bradley and Captain Foot, and the Executive Inauguration Committee, consisting of ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, Colonel H. C. Corbin and Colonel J. W. Thompson. Major Bradley, as soon as the cheering had subsided, welcomed him in a short speech, to which General Hancock replied with thanks only. He was accompanied by Generals Mitchell, Fry and Perry, of his staff. It had been planned to draw his carriage with a team of several hundred men, and the rope, several hundred feet long, was in readiness, but upon being informed of this he discouraged the idea firmly, and it was reluctantly abandoned. Such determination was shown by many of the men to do something of the kind in his honor that the precaution was taken to surround his carriage with twenty mounted policemen. The cheering at the depot caused large accessions to the crowd, and the procession to Wormley's Hotel was followed by a constantly increasing multitude. A major-general's salute was fired at the White lot in honor of his arrival, and there was a handsome display of fireworks all along the route. The carriage in which General Hancock rode was preceded by the Marine Band and Company A of the Washington Light Infantry. After he had entered Wormley's about ten thousand men joined in cheering and calling for him. He was at last forced to respond. General Creswell introduced him, and he said after the cheering subsided:

"I notice that I was to be received by a committee, but I had no idea that I was to be escorted to my hotel [either by the military or this great body of citizens. I am therefore greatly honored. Doubly so that you have waited for me so long in this inclement weather. I beg your pardon for my delay and for the weather, and I thank you most heartily for your kindness to me. I bid you good-night."

Are republics ungrateful? An old gentleman of Brooklyn named Nagle gave five sons to the late war. One of them was the gallant General Nagle, of Meagher's Brigade. The bones of every one of these boys were left to bleach on Southern battle-fields. Their parents are now old, and only saved from the pangs of hunger by tender-hearted neighbors. The father is 81, and has lived in the United States half a century. Yet, in his declining years, the country turns a deaf ear to his appeal, not for charity, but for justice and his dues. One son, who participated in the daring cavalry raids of Phil Sheridan, died in the service with two years' pay unsettled. This has been withheld. The old gentleman wrote to Secretary Schurz and received the response that several thousand such claims were ahead of his, and that he could do nothing. While millions of fraudulent claims are being paid out of the Treasury old Mr. Nagle goes begging.

Yes, we would say to an exchange, from which we copy the above, republics are ungrateful. Take the case of General Grant—twice has he served his country as president, he has accepted bull pups and corner lots as presents, yet the republic refuses him the small pittance of a third term, and now the difficult problem presents itself, what to do with him.

Lynch law may be all right enough when you are dead certain you have the guilty parties, caught in the act, but better even let the law take its course than run the risk by undue haste in a moment of excitement to lynch innocent ones, of which we have an instance in the following: Mrs. Gowen Spence, the wife of a wealthy jeweller in Newark, has just received news of the terrible death of her brother, Frank J. Wright, in Colorado. The young man was a lawyer in Washington, and in May last he went to Colorado to attend to a land claim for a client. He was induced to purchase an interest in a gold mine, and, after buying some mules, started with a servant on a prospecting tour in the mountains. That was on July 30, and nothing further was heard about him until a few days ago, when the Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor of a church in Colorado, wrote that young Wright had been hanged by vigilantes. The mules he purchased had, it seems, been stolen before he bought them, but the vigilantes refused to hear his explanation when they found him in the mountains. They hanged him and his servant to the limb of a tree, where their skeletons were afterward found. Wright was only 30 years old.

Of all the places to have a fight, a fight at a funeral is the most disgusting and heathenish, unbecoming even barbarians The other day, at Chicago, the funeral of Michael Calahan, a victim of small-pox, took place. The friends of Calahan being refused a special train on the Northwestern Railroad, engaged express wagons and drove the entire distance to Calvary Cemetery. At the gate of the cemetery only three pall bearers carried the coffin. They requested the fourth to assist, but he refused. The corpse was thrown in the centre of a rubbish pile and the pall bearers began a fight, which was finally participated in by all present. Picks and shovels were used, and a number of the mourners were badly injured. Meanwhile the coffin was lying face downward. Some of the female relatives tried to turn it over, and in doing so wrenched off the lid. The corpse rolled down the slight incline toward the road, the women shrieking and the men yelling, while the crowd, fearing the disease, began a stampede. A despatch was sent to Chicago for the Health Officer, who went to the scene. The mourners returned to town, bearing severe marks of the battle.

The Atlanta Constitution has calculated the cost of republican filibustering in congress. It says the veto of the Funding bill and the failure to pass an Apportionment bill—both directly due to the opposition of the Republican party—will cost the country in the course of a year fully twenty millions of dollars. Twelve millions of this will go into the pockets of bondholders in the shape of excessive and unnecessary interest money, and the remaining millions will be absorbed in the calling together of about twenty Legislatures in extra session to carry out a new Apportionment bill. The taxpayers will soon get enough of the extravagant, wasteful and unscrupulous methods of the Republican party.

Mr. Lawrance in the state senate introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a State Board of Health, to consist of six persons, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The said Board shall make such necessary sanitary regulations as may be required, and prosecute such investigations as may be demanded by the interests of health and the protection of the lives of the citizens of the State. The members of said Board shall serve without compensation and hold office for six years. The bill appropriates $16,000 to carry into effect its provisions. No person after January 1, 1882, not qualified and licensed by the State Board of Health shall be allowed to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or to collect any fees for medical, surgical or obstetrical services. The bill also punishes persons who may attempt to practice medicine under a diploma or certificate fraudulently obtained or issued by any college not duly authorized to issue the same.

Mr. Jones presented the remonstrance of West Philadelphia Council No. 443 against the passage of the bill in relation to mutual assessment associations for the insurance of lives.

Mr Kauffman introduced a bill prohibiting bank officers from performing the duties of Notaries Public.

The Appropriation Committee, by a vote of four to seven, decided to report negatively the bill appropriating $2,000,000 to indemnify Allegheny for riot losses paid.

The destruction of cattle in the west by the cold is not as extensive as at first reported, this exceeding anything of the kind heretofore. The secretary of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association makes public the result of an actual count of carcasses by cattle men throughout the State, showing that 22,000, or 2½ per cent, have perished. Most of them which have died have drifted to streams and roads, hence the popular impression. It is believed by the secretary that a close investigation will make a like favorable showing in Kansas, Texas and New Mexico. Nebraska and Wyoming may have not fared so well. The grass is beginning to grow in the southern part of the State and the stock is doing fairly. In the northern part the grass is very thin, and a storm, which is now brewing, may be of serious consequence.

The latest fiend in human shape is reported from Jackson county, Georgia. Jesse Cook, accompanied by his 14-year-old daughter, went into the woods to split rails. Cook told his daughter that if she did not split as many rails as he did in the day's work he would kill her. After a hard day's work the daughter, on counting her pile of rails, ascertained that she did not split quite so many as her father. Fearing the unmerciful punishment to which she had frequently been subjected, she did not go home. Her father hunted her up and flailed her so unmercifully with a rail that she died soon afterward. Cook attempted to escape, but was placed in jail. There is no punishment under the law known to the REPORTER that is severe enough for this brutal parent.

The banks that tried to bulldoze congress and the people a few days ago, by withdrawing their circulation have run against a snag. The Cabinet decided that the National banks shall not be allowed to withdraw the legal tenders deposited to retire their circulation, in the effort a short time ago to bulldoze Congress on the Funding bill. The decision is to the effect that the banks having given up their circulation, there is no way to get it back except to go through the circumlocution of reorganizing and applying as new banks. This will occasion a great deal of trouble and some expense. Senator Sherman thinks the experience of the banks in this particular will be good for them, and that they will not again go off half-cocked.

The assassination of the Czar of Russia on Sunday afternoon, will be read with horror by the readers of the REPORTER. It was a brutal act, but a fiendish one, and will be received with detestation by the civilized world. The life of the Emperor has been attempted a number of times within the last 18 months, but never with success. There is no justification for the act, as the assassinated Emperor has ruled over the Russian empire with comparative mildness, and with a spirit of progressiveness suited to the present condition of the people of that country. But the murder was not committed for any purpose that would better the condition of the subjects of the Czar, who are not now ready or competent to found and live under a republican form of government. The assassination is the result of the spirit of communism that would upturn all society no matter what the form of government. We have had a test of it in the United States in the great riots a few years ago. Nihilism is a government by the tramp, who clamors for an equalization of property and would destroy every individual right in order that he might revel upon the store of his industrious man, and this is the spirit that pervades the element in Europe, that has of late years been making attempts upon the lives of its sovereigns.

The Republicans of the Senate have secured Mahone There is no doubt of that. Ben Hill smoked him out of his hole yesterday in debate, and the Virginian announced his intention to act with the Republicans of the Senate. He was bought of course. Don Cameron has had him in training for a week or two, and everybody knows the potency of the Cameron argument. The control of Federal patronage in Virginia is Garfield's contribution to the pool that got away with Mahone; the Republican Senators gave him his choice of the committees, and some of the minor Senate offices. The Republicans are welcome to the organization of the Senate on these conditions. We suppose they would object to Mahone as a fighting rebel, but this sin is made white as snow by his exhibition of the political virtues that cluster about Cameron A "rebel" and a "repudiator" is as one of the elect when he auctions his vote to the highest bidder.

The Philadelphia Record thinks if the Legislature adjourns without devising proper legal checks against the evils of speculative life insurance a grave public duty will have been neglected. The rascally features of the business as now carried on were fully exposed in the Record months ago, and have met with the general reprobation of honest men. As fast as rogues invent new methods of swindling it is the duty of society to set up new safeguards for the unwary and to devise new punishment for new crimes The whole business of insurance should be brought under the watchful supervision of State officials empowered to deal with all forms of sharp practice and to punish frauds.


WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—*Burlington Hawkeye*,


## FROM WASHINGTON.

There is an increasing pressure from various quarters and interests for an extra session of Congress. The President does not wish to call Congress together, but he will not set himself against any very general wish of the party leaders, and the question will undoubtedly be considered and discussed at the next Cabinet meeting, on Friday.

The narrow majority of the republicans in the House makes it improbable that the President would call an extra session before the middle of May or June, by which time special elections can be called to fill the places now vacant of Messrs. Fernando Wood, Morton, Conger and Frye. The republicans had elected to the next House before they lost Messrs. Morton, Conger and Frye, 147 seats, just a majority. They counted on five or six republican greenbackers, but the present financial situation, the loss of the Funding bill and the feeling aroused in the West by the banks, makes the greenbackers inclined to think a good deal more of their own organization than they did three months ago. The republicans will not venture on an extra session until they have got all the seats belonging to them filled with their men.

Those who are laboring for an extra session urge, however, that unless a funding bill is soon passed there will be such trouble in the money market as would give the greenbackers still more strength and force in December, and they complain loudly that the veto of the democratic funding bill by Mr. Hayes was a capital blunder, which is going to hurt the republicans, unless it is quickly remedied.

There are other and influential republicans who want Congress to be summoned, in order that committees may be appointed to devote the summer to preparing the papers and hearing the evidence in the somewhat numerous disputed election cases, so that when the regular session opens these cases may be at once disposed of, whereby it is expected that the republicans will gain and the democrats lose at least six or seven votes, enough to make a working majority for the administration side. If this is not attended to during the summer and fall, they urge, several months of the regular session will have to be spent in settling these cases and getting together a good working majority for business.

Besides these there are the numerous representatives who want to look after the interests of their constituents, and who would rather have Congress in session at once than to be kept here or called here on such private affairs alone.

It is asserted also that powerful influences in favor of an immediate call for Congress to meet very soon come from New York and other monetary centres, where it is feared speculation, so long rampant, will be seriously embarrassed unless a refunding bill is passed without delay. These influences urge that the fall elections will go heavily against the republicans unless the present promising financial situation can be maintained and in general that, with the country as closely divided politically as it is, republican ascendancy depends on a maintenance of good times, and that such seats as those of Messrs. Conger, Frye and Morton might be easily lost if the new elections should take place in the midst of a depressed financial situation.

What force all these appeals will have it is too early to decide, but if an extra session is called it will undoubtedly be only after such a period as will give the Governors of New York, Maine and Michigan time to call and hold special elections to fill the seats now vacant.

"I don't know," said a gentleman the other day, a republican Congressman, "whether the President and Cabinet would have been more troubled and worried by hordes fo office seekers had the democrats carried the election, but I am certain that if Hancock had suffered a much severer siege than Garfield is undergoing he would have been killed. Garfield looked to me thoroughly used up to-day, and there is not the slighest prospect of relief for him unless he can muster up courage to shut himself up and appoint an army of secretaries to see people for him.

One of the innumerable correspondents who moved Washingtonward with the Garfield party, has this bit of gossip: "The old lady is a type of the northern Ohio pioneer mother, and has not yet forgotten the lessons of thrift and economy taught her in early life by necessity. In the hurry and bustle of the morning the porter forgot to extinguish the lamps in the car, and they burned at full head long after daylight. At last the lighted lamps attracted the old lady's attention, when she said to the President-elect; "James, put out those lamps. It's no use wasting the oil when it is doing no good." General Garfield called the porter's attention to the matter, and the waste of the illuminating fluid was stopped immediately. If James will but heed the same admonition in public life, blessed will be the memory of that frugal mother. There be river and harbor bills, subsidies, sundry civil appropriation bills, arrears of pension bills to come. "James, put out those lamps."

According to the correspondent of the Philadelphia Times both Conkling and Cameron have publily damned the Cabinet selection. This is simply frightful, but is vouched for as follows;

When the name of MacVeagh was read in the Senate on Saturday it is reported that Cameron broke out in a passionate heat in language not fit for ears polite. Both Conkling and Cameron at a dinner party on Saturday night, damned the new administration in very pointed and profane style. As Conkling rarely uses such language, it is inferred that Garfield has in some way trifled with his feelings. The fact is, the more Conkling thinks it all over the madder he gets. The difference between his position now and formerly is that his displeasure now only excites ridicule.

Delaware has given poor Hayes a parting kick. The House of Delegates, by a strict party vote, adopted a series of joint resolutions denouncing the methods by which Mr. Hayes was inaugurated as President and the people thereby defrauded of their choice; regretting the elevation of Mr. Garfield to the Presidency, because they regard him as one of the chief promoters of the fraud alleged, and directing a copy of the resolutions to be transmitted to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, who they declare was elected.

## GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

### Whole Villages Migrated to the United States.

London, March 9.—The correspondent of the London Times at Berlin comments on the great increase in the immigration to the United States, and says: "Whole villages are described by local papers as migrating from Posen Prussia proper and Schleswig. American immigration agents, however, hardly dare set forth the advantages of the various States which they represent, as they are warned by the American legation that it would be unable to help them if they should get into trouble with the authorities. Mr. Wrandel, an American citizen of Hungarian extraction, who, two years ago, was forbidden to lecture in Berlin on 'emigration,' has just been equally unsuccessful on a second visit, designed to persuade the authorities of the folly of impeding emigration. It appears, however, that the precautions against the exodus of young men have somewhat abated in South Germany. The German Government particularly aims to divert emigration from the United States.

## PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 11.—The Wisconsin legislature defeated by a close vote the women suffrage and prohibition amendments to the state constitution.

## SLAIN.

### THE CZAR OF RUSSIA AT LAST ASSASSINATED.

#### He is attacked While Returning Home from a Parade—The First Bomb Unsuccessful, but a Second One is of a Fatal Nature—His Last Moments.

London, March 13.—Reuters dispatch from St. Petersburg says: As the emperor was returning from a parade in the Michel menage with the Grand Duke Michel, about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks, the carriage was attacked opposite the imperial stables. The first bomb fell near the carriage destroying the back part of it. The czar and his brother alighted uninjured. The assassin on being seized by a colonel of police drew a revolver but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the czar's feet. Its explosion shattering both his legs. The czar fell, crying for help. Colonel Dorjibky, though himself much injured, raised the emperor, who was conveyed to the winter palace, in Colonel Dorjibky's sleigh, where he died this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and others were injured. A large crowd assembled before the palace, but were kept away by a troop of Cossacks. The imperial family were assembled at the death bed. The council of state was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed.

A few minutes before his death at 3.25 the emperor received the sacrament.

COLOGNE, March 13.—The Gazette's St. Petersburg dispatch says, "The two assassins of the Czar were immediately arrested."

LONDON, March 14.—The Standard's St Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body and his left leg was badly shattered.

The only word the Czar uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarewitch. The latter, on leaving the palace after the death of the Czar, was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort.

The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiery, who greatly loved the Czar are furious.

It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass filled with nitro-glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite sides of the road. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar but the pistol was struck from his hand.

The Czar seemed to recover consciousness before his death, as he motioned away the doctors, who wished to amputate his legs. The Czarewitch and the Czarevna drove to their palace after the death, amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards surround the palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis have left London for St. Petersburg.

[Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, the eldest son of Nicholas I, was born April 29, 1818. His mother, Alexandra Theodorovna, was a sister of Frederick William IV, of Prussia. He married in 1841 a daughter of Louis II, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who on joining the Greek Church adopted the name of Maria Alexandrovna. The Empress died on June 3, 1880 and on October 18, 1880, Alexander was married to the Princess Dolgorouki, by whom he had had several illegitimate children. He ascended the throne on the death of Nicholas I, March 2, 1855, in the midst of a war between Russia on one side and France, England, Turkey and Sardinia on the other.]

The last previous attempt upon the life of Alexander II was on the occasion of the explosion of a dynamite mine mine under the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, February 17, 1880, in which ten soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded. Four attempts to assassinate him had been made previously. The first was on April 16, 1866, when Demetrius Karakasoff aimed his pistol at the Czar as the latter was about to enter his carriage after a promenade in St. Petersburg. The second was on June 6, 1867, when a Pole named Berezowski, at Paris, fired into the carriage in which the Czar was seated with two of his sons and the Emperor Napoleon III. The third was on April 11, 1879, when Alexander Solovieff fired for shots at the Czar while the latter was walking in the garden a short distance from the Winter Palace. The fourth was on December 1, 1879, when the first section of the train on which the Czar was entering Moscow was blown up by the explosion of a mine under the railroad tracks. On all the five occasions named the Czar escaped unhurt.

## THE EARTHQUAKE AT ISCHIA.

### Three Hundred Victims.

London, March 7.—Additional details are published in Roman correspondence about the destruction of the charming town of Casamicciola. The shock took place on Friday afternoon and lasted seven seconds. It was accompanied by a noise like subterranean thunder. Then came the crash of falling houses, mingling with the shrieks of victims. Mothers were found with infants still clinging to their breasts. At the Villa Cametti two girls who were playing upon a doorstep were struck dead by the falling architrave. Two hundred houses were thrown down and many others were damaged and made uninhabitable. The killed number 104 Many more were injured. The total number of victims is estimated at 300. The wounded are being conveyed in steamers to the Hospital of the Pellegrini, Nagles. At Amenes five persons were killed and thirteen houses destroyed. The panic stricken inhabitants are camping in the fields, afraid to venture back.

Many deeds of heroism were performed by the military on the spot. A Nespolitan sergeant plunged among the ruins of a fallen house and rescued a woman, with her babe. A corporal saved a blind man, who, unconscious of his danger, struggled with his rescuer. Harrowing scenes were presented at the mortuary chamber, mothers, wives and children striving to snatch the dead from the biers on which the soldiers were carrying them away. Soldiers, police and doctors were immediately despatched from Naples. It was at first supposed that the disaster was connected with the partial eruption of Vessuvius on the 3d inst., but Professor Palmiere states that, siesmographic instruments having given no indications, he is inclined to think that the catastrophe was due to some local phenomenon, possibly the sudden sinking of the ground through subterranean corrosion, caused by continual working of mineral waters. Shortly before the first shock of the earthquake mineral springs were observed to be in a state of ebullition.

## THE LORD'S PRAYER REVISED

The changes made in the revised version of the New Testament, in the text of the Lord's Prayer, are shown by the following comparison;

| REVISED VERSION. | COMMON VERSION. |
|---|---|
| MATTHEW 6: 9 13. —Our Father which art in heaven Hallowed be thy name Thy kingdom come Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread And forgive our debts, as we have also forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one, | MATTHEW 6: 9-13 —Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, |


## Spring Season of 1881.

# STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Announce to their many Centre county friends that the spring stock in each of the thirty-three departments of their establishment, aggregating a value of at least

**ONE MILLION DOLLARS,**

Is now ready for inspection.

To give only a partial list of the new and novel things on exhibition would occupy this entire paper, so we must content ourselves by mentioning a few items in Silks and Dress Goods that are especially appropriate to early spring.

### SILKS.

For the coming season we have spared neither pains nor expense to secure a stock of silks which will surpass all ever before shown in Philadelphia.

SUMMER SILKS,

In stripes, checks and bars,
From 37½ to 75 cents per yard,

THE LOUSINE,

In stripes and checks, with cheviot and changeable effects; the best qualities made,

$1.00 to $1 25.

THE CHENE,

In new colors—Heliotrope, Olive Green and bronze,
50 to 80 cents.

ALL-SILK BLACK BROCADES,

In novel designs A favorite has a treatment of pinks and morning glories. These goods are in great variety,

$1.00 to $3.00.

23 INCH ALL SILK BROCADE,

In bronze, myrtle, olive green, grenat, navy blue, marron and BLACK,
One dollar per yard.

ALL-SILK SATIN BROCADES.

In all colors and black,
One Dollar per yard.

ALL-SILK HEAVY GRO GRAIN DAMAS,

An extra quality,
$1.25 per yard,

ALL-SILK BROCADE, SATIN GROUNDS,

at $1.35 per yard.

These will give the best satisfaction in wear of any Figured Silks made. Would be considered cheap at $2 00.

OUR AMERICAN BLACK SILK,

at $1.00 per yard,
will give perfect satisfaction in wear.

A BELLON BLACK SILK.

fully 22 inches wide,
at $1.11 per yard.

A BELLON BLACK SILK,

fully 24 inches wide,
at $1.21 per yard.

### DRESS GOODS.

Everything new and novel that will appear this season at the European Fashion Centres, will be found in duplicate on our counters. A visit to this department is absolutely necessary for every lady who desires to see a complete collection of Foreign Novelties in dress fabrics.

The following illustrative list embraces but a small portion of the new stock:

Shepherd's Plaids, 44 inches wide, at $1.25 per yard.
All-Wool Cheviots. 44 inches wide, at $1 25 per yard.
Illuminated Beige, 44 inches wide, with side bands, at $1.25 per yard.
Rembrandt Checks. 44 inches wide, with side bands, at $1.50 per yard.
Cashmere Plaids, new combination of bright colorings, 44 inches wide, at $1 25 per yard.
All-Wool French Plaids, in new light color combinations, 44 inches wide, at $1.25 per yard.
Fancy Novelty Stripes, silk and wool, 44 inches wide, at $1.50 per yard.
English Checks and Plaids, in new combinations, at 81c per yard.
Tricot Beige, 44 inches wide, illuminated colorings, at $1.00 and 1 25 per yard.
Illuminated Beige Foule, 44 inches wide, at 75c. and to $1.00 per yard.
Beige Foule, 44 inches wide, at 75c. per yard.
Solid Colored Foule, 44 inches wide, in light and dark colors, at 1 00 per yard.

IN BUNTINGS

we have everything manufactured in both

PLAIN AND LACE,

and in single and in double widths, at prices from 25c. to $1 00 per yard.
Lace Buntings, three quarters wide, 25c. per yard.
Lace Buntings, six-quarters wide, at 50c. per yard. Both of the above are in three distinct styles.
All-Wool Lace Buntings, at 37½c. for single-width and 75c. in double width. Also in three styles.
3 4 Silk Finished British Plaids at 50c. per yard.
Garster Cloths, 34 inches wide, beautiful French colors, at 50c. per yard
Chevron Melanges, 34 inches wide, extra quality and especially adapted for wear, at 37½c. per yard.
3-5 extra Heavy Serge Melanges at 25c. per yard.
British Checks and Plaids, in five styles, at 31c. per yard,
3 4 All Wool Cashmere Beiges, at 31c per yard.
3-4 Wool Check Suitings, at 25c. per yard.
6-4 Wool-Face Momie Cloths, in spring colors, at 25c per yard.
3-4 Wool-Face Cashmere Beiges, in gray and brown shades, at 18c. per yard.
3 4 Wool Face Cashmeres, at 15c. per yard.

During the past few weeks the machines in our Mail Order Department have been kept running night and day, putting up samples of Spring Goods, so that we have now on hand a sufficient supply to fill all requests. A specimen number of the *Journal of the Household*, (the organ of the Mail Order Department,) mailed free to all who send their address.

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# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, March 17, '81


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## PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on this Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL | leaves | Philadelphia | 11 55 p m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 4 25 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 8 40 a m |
| " | " | Jersey Shore | 9 00 a m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 9 40 a m |
| " | " | Renovo | 11 00 a m |
| " | arr at Erie | | 7 40 p m |
| NIAGARA EX. | leaves | Philadelphia | 9 00 a m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 12 15 p m |
| " | arrat | Williamsport | 3 15 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 4 30 p m |
| " | " | Renovo | 6 30 p m |
| FAST LINE | leaves | Philadelphia | 12 30 p m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 4 00 p m |
| " | arr at | Williamsport | 7 50 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 9 10 p m |
| | | EASTWARD. | |
| PACIFIC EX | leaves | Lock Haven | 7 05 a m |
| " | " | Jersey Shore | 7 37 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 8 30 a m |
| " | arrat | Harrisburg | 12 05 p m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 3 45 p m |
| DAY EX. | leaves | Renovo | 10 05 a m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 12 25 p m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 1 30 p m |
| " | arr at | Harrisburg | 5 40 p m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 9 00 p m |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves | Renovo | 2 30 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 3 10 p m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 4 10 p m |
| " | arr at | Harrisburg | 7 00 a m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 10 35 a m |
| FAST LINE | leaves | Williamsport | 2 15 a m |
| " | arr at | Harrisburg | 5 05 a m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 9 10 a m |

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express East and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. train.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry, with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all nightrains.

WM'A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent


## LOCAL ITEMS.

—Mr. B. F. Bitner has moved from Potter to Carthage, Mo. Success to him.

—All furniture put out by Camp is guaranteed, his prices are low, and his work home-made.

—The chief topic of conversation in Millheim is about the contest as to who shall be Justice—Reifsnyder or Musser.

—Lewins is selling off stock for next to nothing in order to get room for spring clothing. Now is the time to make sure of a new suit cheap. Go at once.

—In a short time the mountains in Penn twp., will be full of lumbermen taking out prop timber &c.

—Millheim council organized on Monday noon by electing the following officers, viz: President; A. C. Musser, Secretary; R. A. Bumiller.

—Our subscribers who change their post-office address should notify us giving name of old and the new post-office. tf.

—There were 520 births, 200 marriages and 717 deaths in New York city last week.

—No large nuggets have yet found their way to the REPORTER office from the Lemont gold mines. Come hurry up with the yaller stuff, we can take care of a heap of it.

—Sore eyes, tetter, salt rheum, &c., are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

—The German exhibition, held under the direction of Adolph Miller, which came off in the hall of said town, on Saturday evening 5, was a success.

—The sale of the property of the late widow Bower of Aaronsburg, held on last Saturday was a grand success. All articles sold high some bringing about three times their value.

—Everybody wonders who makes the handsome furniture you see persons haning as you pass along the road—it all comes from Camp's shops, you bet.

—Those persons who have been in the habit of selling hard cider at public sales (of which some people became beastly drunk) would better be a little careful hereafter. Place a mark there, gentlemen.

—Overcoats will not be needed long any more, but you can get one so cheap at the Philad. Branch now, that it will pay to buy it and lay it by for next winter. Lewins is selling them at about cost now. Pitch in, all.

—The first official act (if it may be termed such) of Attorney General McVeagh was to move General James A. Beaver's admission to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

—Clark Homan of Millheim, will in a few days leave for Wendota, La Salle Co., Ill., where he will be in the employ of G. W. Keen, son of Jacob Keen near Millheim.

—If you are in need of any article of furniture, call at Camp's Centre Hall shops, and you will be able to suit and please yourself in quality and price.

—NOTICE.—On and after April 1st I will do a strictly *Cash* business. *Pay cash for Produce*, get cash for my goods and in order to effect perfect arrangements will sell anything at greatly reduced prices from this date on. You are respectfully invited to call and receive bargains. CLEVAN DINGES.

—George W. Musser, of Fairfield, Greene county, O., has been held to bail for striking his pastor, Rev. J. Hale, of the Reformed church, with a club. Musser was laughing in church, and on Mr. Hale rebuking him from the pulpit, he went out and waited for the minister at the church door and felled him with a hickory stick.

—Henry Fryer and Jacob Auman, jr., of Penn township, were locked in jail last week, to await a trial. They are accused of stealing meat from the smokehouse of John Funk in same township. Constable J. H. Maize, of Millheim, and Geary of Penn arrested them and conveyed them to jail.

—The great crowd at Washington t'other day would have gone home hungry, but the managers of the inauguration affair, with wise forethought, fell back upon Sechler's grocery for supplies, and all were well-fed in consequence. How often it happens that Sechler's help out of a pinch.

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger, Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family.

24feb. 2m.

—**Nervous Headache**, Periodical Headache, Neuralgic Headache, are cured by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cts. 17feb1m.

—We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who goes most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address. mar3 2t

—**Sick Headache**, Nervous Headache, Headache from sour stomache, are all cured by Dr. Mettaur's Headach and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cts. 17feb 1m

COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.—The following is what the Cincinnati "Trade" thinks of those characters who complain of their county papers and thus help to injure them:

"A gentleman writes us that his county paper is so poor that he has stopped it; therefore sends us three dollars for the 'Trade List'. We repeat that we don't want subscribers on these terms. A man's county paper is worth as much as any in the world, or if it is not it is his fault. If the county paper is properly encouraged, it may be relied upon for information of more value to the people in whose interest it is issued than can be found in all the city papers in the United States. No man can afford to be without the paper that furnishes the advertisements of his county, and the public sales, markets, court news and other intelligence. If the paper is poor the people are more at fault than the publisher for not giving it a liberal patronage. However poor the county paper may be, it is always worth more than it cost to those interested in the affairs of the county."

—Ilgen Musser of Millheim, who a short time ago had his leg badly hurt, by a log rolling on it is about on crutches. Henry Bollinger is still low, but mending slowly. Miss Mary Motz is improving some, but still unable to move about to any account. Mrs. A. Alexander was quite sick last week, but at present convalescent. The entire family of A. P. Zerby of Penn township has been sick for a week past, some of them are now up and well while the others all in a fair way. Mrs. Mark, widow of the late Geo. Mark of Gregg, who for a number of years has been crippled up with rheumatism, is now living with her brother Jacob Keen in Penn township, though still helpless yet in other respects getting along better. Mr. John Smith, mason, near Millheim, has been ailing considerably during the winter.

—An exchange offers the following suggestions which are worthy the reflections of all who are in the habit of decrying the industries and enterprise of the town wherein they reside. Talk up your town. Yes, talk it up and work for it. Don't grumble if anything and everything is not up to your ideas, especially if you do nothing to make the place better. Don't tell strangers it is the worst place you know, that it is worse than any other town of the same size. Encourage every useful and creditable enterprise in your midst, for as sure as effect follows cause, so sure will enterprise or merit repay every citizen. We cannot live unto ourselves and we can not discourage a movement in behalf of a place without inflicting upon ourselves a personal injury.

—When you use tea or coffee get a good article, it is the cheapest always; in buying sugar be sure you go where there is a genuine article and not half glucose which is injurious to health. For genuine, pure groceries, go to Sechlers and you can rely upon it that there is no deception or adulteration in any of their goods. They don't do that kind of a business. We never yet heard of a single person who was disappointed in any thing purchased at Sechlers.

—Adam Forepaugh, the circus proprietor offers a premium of $10,000 for the loveliest lady in the land, on condition that she will give her services for thirty days as the main figure in a daily street parade. That seems like a good figure, but we know of several gents who would not be separated from her for thirty days for ten times that sum.

Here is a chance for some of our Pennsvalley beauties to make a pile, provided their "fellows" will let them go.

—Information has reached Madison, Ind., of a murder in Gallatin county, Ky. At the request of Mrs. James O'Neal, whose husband was neglecting her, Andrew Gibner, a neighbor, went to feed O'Neal's stock on Sunday evening. O'Neal came home meanwhile, and taking an axe followed Gibner, knocked him down and deliberately cut his head to pieces and cut off one arm. O'Neal was arrested.

—They always lead—never follow—at Sechlers grocery, in all goods in their line. Their assortment is not excelled by any grocery outside of New York or Philadelphia. You can at all times supply your table with the best by purchasing at their store in the Bush house block. Go and examine their stock even when you do not desire to purchase—it is worth seeing, and better than going to a circus, and they will gladly show you around free.

—One man was sadly disappointed in not getting to the inaguratioo, but he does not care, he did good service to the people at home. This was Lewins, he was kept too busy putting out his cheap clothing—the rush was really greater to the Philad. Branch than to Washington that week. What a self sacrificing man that Lewins is, indeed.

—We learn that Rev. S. G. Shannon, pastor of the Logan charge, which comprises the Lutheran churches at Milroy, Siglerville, Yeagertown and Little Valley, has accepted a call from Selinsgrove and will remove to that place in the spring. His departure from Mifflin county will cause a feeling of general regret, says the Lewistown *Democrat*.

—"A Subscriber" asks our opinion of the mutual benefit life companies which now grow up in a night. Anciently when any thing was undertaken, the oracle at Delphi was consulted, which always gave an ambignous answer. To the inquiry of a "Subscriber" we answer, some person will loose a good deal of money.

—On Sunday evening 6, a pistol shot scared the audience in the M. E. church at Bellefonte. A little fellow had a revolver which he was showing to some companions, when the thing went off with a bang in the midst of the sermon. A pocket bible would be a better weapon in a boy's pocket than one of these pesky revolvers.

—G. R. Spigelmyer who has been engaged in the Mercantile business during the last 10 years at Woodward, started east on Monday morning to select an assortment of goods for the new store of Whitmer & Co., at Spring Mills. Save up your produce, you know a new broom sweeps clean.

—There is not one school teacher in every hundred in Lycoming county that can punctuate a letter fit for publication and not one in ten that writes grammatically or uses correct orthography.

So says the Williamsport *Chronicle*, and we have known such cases in Centre county, too.

—On the 1st of April about one fourth of the inhabitants of Millheim, with their household goods, will be on the street, flitting from one place to another.

—During the inauguration parade Gen. Beaver, commander of the 4th Brigade, was thrown from his horse, but we are glad to learn without being hurt. The General was as quick in remounting as tho' he had two legs instead of one.

—Spring Mills is getting lively—four stores there now. The new cash store of Whitmer & Co., in the old brick stand will open about the 25th with an entire new stock, and promises to be a lively addition to the town. Guess we'll all go to Spring Mills for goods.

—Physicians and Druggists requiring a perfectly Pure Pepsin for prescriptions should send their cards for sample to Robertson & Co., manufacturers of pure pepsin, 34 Broadway, New York.

3mar. 1m.

—The Junction property has been sold to Sol Peck for $1500. This property a few years ago was purchased by Thos. Huston for $6000. Sol will feel like a king in his big house.

—The supervisors of Penn township were obliged to lay a special road tax to pay for damages caused by water. Some persons refuse to pay it, which is the height of folly.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 17mar 5t.

—On Friday 4th, Mr. Irvin Leech of Harris, was to Millheim for the first time in his life. And had not Mr. Alexander's store been in this place then, he (Irvin) would certainly have waited for a more convenient season.

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. 17mar 5t

—We last week mentioned that the family of Mr. John Gingerich, living on Maj. Reynold's farm in Benner twp., was afflicted with scarlet fever, and that four children had died. Another has died since, a young man of 19 years making five deaths out of the family in three weeks. The remaining members of the family are all prostrated, except Mrs Gingerich, and are in a serious way. Several head of stock have starved to death, there being no one to tend to them. The afflicted family has the sympathy of the entire community in their great sorrow.

—Jacob Baker, Esq., a resident of Howard, who left for Iowa on the 15th of Feb., to live with his son, was educated for a teacher in which profession he served successfully for a number of years, till 1835. Then he was elected Constable and served till 1840. At this time he was made Justice of the Peace in which capacity he served 41 years, up to the time of his going West, when he was holding his ninth commission. It is said he never had a civil case carried to court.

—Snyder county will soon have a million life insurance companies. Every house, shanty and pen, is now an office for some insurance company. Next all the large store boxes and empty hat boxes in the county will be bought up and located in fence corners, labeled with some high-sounding name, as headquarters of one of these mushroom insurance companies.

—4 BOXES OF CIGARS GIVEN AWAY.—Everytime you buy cigars at Wilson's, Brockerhoff House Block, you are given a ticket entitling you to a chance to win one of four boxes of cigars to be given away on April 18th.

—Mr. A. R. Emerick honored the REPORTER with a visit the other day. He flits from Gregg to Nittany Hall in April. Geo. L. Goodhart takes the Kerr farm near Red mill, this spring, and Mr. Moore, the present tenant, takes the Smith farm near this town. Geo. Spangler, J. H. Wagner, and Aaron Spangler, of the Loop, also were among our recent callers. Glad to see our friends at all times.

—Look at the adv. of the Bee Hive Store, and see what they are going to do for their customers. They offer one of the largest stocks of goods to select from that you can find in any store in the state, and have put their figures down to almost cost price. Don't fail to give them a call when you are in Bellefonte.

The highest hopes and interests of the race rest on the, purity health, and strength of womanhood We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND in all that class of disease from which women suffer so much. 17 mar 2t.

—Potter township has agai n been bereft of two of its old citizens. Mr. Uriah Slack has been taken off; he was in his 88 year, and an old and respected resident-er.

Mr. John Metzler, an old residenter has also died.

—Reference to a notice in our local colums, will show that our friend, C. Dinges will do a cash business from the first of April. He intends selling goods cheaper than heretofore, and it will pay to try him.

—NOTICE.—The citizens of Potter twp. are hereby notified that Mr. D. C. Young, Supervisor for 1881, has appointed me to act as Supervisor for the southern precinct and that I will attend faithfully to all duties pertaining to the public roads.

JOHN FARNER.

—The Lutheran congregation of Centre Hall on Tuesday evening wiped out its debt of $740, and is now, square on all accounts.

—NOTICE.—The undersigned has opened a blacksmith shop at Jno. T. Lee's, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on short notice. Horse shoeing a specialty. Give me a call.

mar17. CHAS. BOLLINGER.

—Young Taylor, of the Loop, who was convicted of assault on Mrs. Deitzel, was sentenced to three months in the county jail and a fine of $10, by judge Orvis a week ago.

—Diptheria took three children out of the family of Jerre Sharar, of Taylor twp., this county, in less than three weeks.

—THE BEST CIGARS IN TOWN.—Don't forget the place, Wilson's Fruit Confectionary and Fine Cigar Store, Brockerhoff House block, Bellefonte.

—Mr. Ed. Stine, the pleasant and efficient telegraph operator of Tyrone, dropped in to see us one day this week.

—You are wanted on business to your own special benefit, at Sechler's, and are requested to call soon. Don't you forget it.

—Rev. J. W. White, from Milroy, will preach at Centre Hill on March 27, at 11 a. m.; Spring Mills, 3, p. m.

—You bet, when coughs and colds are flying about like gnats in a storm, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is a sure cure.

—Mr. John Hinebach is seriously ill from dropsy of the heart.

—Weather spring like, but roads a little bad.

## THE TERRIBLE CASAMICCIOLO EARTHQUAKE.

Paris, March 9.—Details of further horrors come from Cassamicciolo. Three hundred detached limbs and fragments of bodies were dug from the ruins. A sadly-interesting incident was a kerchief seen fluttering from the top of a tottering gable. Colonel Parodle mounted a ladder, and, entering a window, reappeared with a woman who was unhurt but quite insane.

## JURORS—APRIL TERM.

### Grand Jurors.

Potter: George Koch, George Goodhart, John Keene, U. S. Fleisher; Patton: John B Mattern; Halfmoon: Wm B Way; Ferguson: Miles Walker, Wm Garner; Bellefonte: Marton Morrisen, J R Van Ormer, Arthur Brown; Rush: Robert Stevenson; Walker: Aust. Brumgard; Penn: Conard Immel; Huston: L C Bullock; Haines: B F Proxel; Howard Borough: H C Holter; Union: Chas McGarvey; Philipsburg: Wm Blake; Boggs: Wm Robinson; College: Robert Kendall, J Johnstonbaugh; Gregg: D M Kerlin; Snow Shoe: Sam'l Y Lucas.

### Traverse—1st Week.

Union: Austin Hoover; Ferguson: D H Young, Geo Eckle, A G Archly; Haines: James Weaver; Boggs: Thomas Wilson, James F Weaver, Austin Curtin; Spring: J H Barnhart, Wm Bell, M F Riddle, Wm Dale, J J Musser, G P Gen zel; Miles burg: O P Kreamer; Bellefonte: R C Cheeseman, John Meese, H S Hale; Potter; Aaron Runkle, James Spangler, E G Van Pelt; Rush: Pat McCann; Snow Shoe: George Fravel, Pat Kelly, James Gates, Abel Campbell; Taylor: Vinton Beckwith; Walker: Samuel Eby, W B Shaffer, Henry Brown, Frank W Shamp; Miles: John S Emerick; Philipsburg: W Eboch; Gregg: G Jamison, John F Hager; Half Moon: J A Hunter; Burnside: J Mulholland; Patton: G W Gray, Jacob Behres; Howard: Samuel Brockley, Robert Cooke, Sr.; Huston; Perry W Parsons Z Murray; Benner: H C Knarr; Unionville: T E Greist; Worth: John P Williams; Penn: Peter Breon; Liberty: A C Bower.

### Traverse—2nd Week.

Haines: T W Hosterman; Walker: Amt McMullen, A J Pletcher; Marion: Chas E Yearick; Ferguson: John B Gebeen, Pierce S Gray, Jno A Weaver, David Fye; Curtin: Henry Theo. Wm Mann; College: D C G ingerich; Miles: Jeremiah Jones; Union: John A Stover; Patton: Daniel Heckman, Henry Reeser; Potter: William Benner, Calvin Bottorf; Bellefonte: And Morrison, W F Reynolds, A C Mingle, D M Leib, William Zellers; Huston: Daniel Irvin, William Saunders; Howard: James Turner; Benner: Wm T Bussley; Gregg: S J Herring, John S Auman, Spring: I M Barnhart; Rush: G Beck; Worth: Reuben Ardry; Boggs: Morgan M Lucas; Millheim: Frank Kaser, B F Kaiser; Harris: Joh. Meyers; Unionville: Edward Lucas

## EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the Evangelical Association closed its labors at Lock Haven, Tuesday 7th. Before adjourning the committee on statistics reported the number of itinerant preachers at 75; local preachers, 71; lay members, 11,393; Sunday schools, 177; scholars, 14, 264. Carlisle was fixed upon as the next place of meeting the first Thursday of March, 1882. The appointments were announced as follows:

### York District.

E. Kohr, presiding elder. Baltimore, A. R. Irvine; White Ground, T. M. Morris; Elysville, E. Cumbling; Howard, C. W. Finkbinder; Jarrettsville, L. Dice; Shrewsbury, W. W. Rhoads; Glen Rock, P. W. Group; Loganville, H. N. Greninger; York, P. W. Raidabaugh; York circuit, S. Yearick and Charles Goodling under the presiding elder; Prospect, J. Shambach and C. F. Gephart; Lewisberry, B. F. Anthony; Dillsburg, G. H. Schleh; Bendersville, P. J. Jarrett; Cumberland, S. Arnand and M. Snyder under the presiding elder; Carlisle, W. M. Croman, J. Hartzler, superintendent of the mission work in Japan.

### Juniata District.

U. F. Swengel, presiding elder. Hagerstown, J. M. Longsdorf; Leesburg, J. F. Shultz; Big Spring, J. Boas; Fishing Creek Valley, G. Joseph; Perry, J. M Brader; Newport and Marysville, P. S. Orwig; Liverpool, W. H. Lilly; Juniata, S. W. Seibert; Lewistown and Patterson, G. E. Zehner; McClure, N. Young and J. D Stover, under the presiding elder; Middleburg, C. F. Deininger and E. D. Keane, under the presiding elder; Port Trevorton, J. W. Bentz; Union, H. W. Gross; Mifflinburg, S. Smith; P. O. Weidemyer and J. M. Dick; Brush Valley, W. H. Stover. S. I. Shortess, superintendent of Union Seminary, and member of Union circuit quarterly conference. B. F. Hall, member of Fishing Creek Valley quarterly conference.

### Lewisburg District.

W. E. Detwiler, presiding elder. Lewisburg, B. Hengst; Buffalo, D. P. Kline; White Deer, G. W. Currin; Danville, Z. Hornberger; Bloomsburg, S. E. Davis; Columbia, I. M. Pines; Berwick, J. M. Ettinger; Luzerne, F. S. Vought; Catawissa, J. H. Hertz; Wyoming, H. H. Douty; West Clifford, W. H. Hartman; Susquehanna, J. W. Messenger; Dushore and Bernice, G. L. Burson; Hughesville, J. H. Peters; New Columbus, B. F. Keller; Milton, H. A. Stoke. M. J. Carothers, collector for missionchurches, and members of Milton quarterly conference. S. P. Remer, member of Milton quarterly conference.

### Williamsport District.

A. L. Reeser, presiding elder. Williamsport, Market Street, D. W. Miller; Williamsport, Bennett street, J. C. Reeser; Williamsport circuit, R. Young; Newberry, M. Sloat; Jersey Shore, H. W. Buck and H. T. Searle, under the presiding elder; Lock Haven, J. Young; Nittany Hall, J. A. Irvine and A. W. Swengel, under the presiding elder; Sugar Valley, J. G. M. Swengel; Centre Hall, G. Hunter; Milesburg, J. J. Lohr; Lycoming, A. Krause; Liberty, J. M. Price; East Liberty, A. Stapleton; Canton, J. M. King; Dansville, W. N. Wallace; Seneca, E. Swengel.

## THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

### Change of Base.

This very remarkable enterprise continues to make such progress as to astonish its friends and astound its enemies. Its greatly increasing proportions have compelled the removal of its headquarters from the Tribune Building to the very large and beautiful building, No. 764 Broadway, which is in the very midst of the "book district" of New York City, and, therefore, of the publishing enterprise of the nation. This building, though six stories in height 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, is sufficient only for the offices and retail store of the Company. The manufacturing is carried on in several large buildings located in other parts of the city, though it is contemplated concentrating them soon in one immense factory to be erected.

Their list of recent and early forthcoming publications are extremely interesting to all who enjoy what is choicest in literature. The Library Magazine is unique in both form and character and altogether delightful in the richness of its contents. Of the books announced, Green's larger "History of the English People," reduced from $10 to $1; Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," reduced to 40 cts; Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," 25 cents, and the "Revised New Testament," which is promised to be manufactured with rapidity heretofore unheard of, will attract special attention, it is worth while for every one who has not already seen it, to send and get the illustrated pamphlet, "Book Making, and Type Setting by Steam," which will be sent free upon application. Address, the American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway, New York.

## FROM ILLINOIS.

KANEVILLE, KANE Co., Ills., March 10, '81

To all whom I got acquainted: I arrived safely the 5th of March, after stopping off in Ohio three days, and Indiana four days; on coming to Chicago found a very deep snow, and so badly drifted I could not leave that place for twenty-four hours. After getting to Aurora the railroad was drifted over to our station, so I was compelled to walk home from Aurora, a distance of fourteen miles; and as it had been snowing and blowing the night before, it was very bad walking. There is more snow here now than there has been for the past twenty years, more than in Pennsylvania during the time I was there. Sickness about here is not quite as bad as it has been, though several have died during the time I was away.

In my visit to Centre county I have had the best time I ever had, and hope to visit there again. Hope to see some of the eastern people out this way before long, we will try to make it as comfortable and pleasant as possible for all

Very truly Yours,
J. W. DAUBERMAN.

## A HIGH TESTIMONIAL.

MADAME ANGELE, Prima Donna of the French and Italian Opera, says:

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN—From the experience I have had in playi ng upon your Upright Pianos, I cannot help expressing my admiration of their tone and action. One respect in which they particularly excel is their singing quality of tone. Wishing you good success in the manufacture of these fine instruments, I am,

Yours truly,
ANGELE.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 9.—The jail in Quincy, Florida, containing four prisoners, was destroyed by fire last night. The jailor not being about the building at the time, the inmates were burned alive.

The Washington Star says the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will now doubtless double-track the Baltimore and Potomac road, making a through double-track line from New York to Washington.

The Missouri Legislature caused one hundred guns to be fired on inauguration day. Not so much as a welcome to Garfield, but in exceeding great joy at having the White House once more occupied by a legally elected President.


## BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best for all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 4


## TRADE IMPROVMENTS

It is not yet two years since I walked the spacious and well-lighted halls of the great house of Strawbridge & Clothier, on the corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia, wondering at all I saw, and especially at the changes produced since that model establishment began its growth in its first very narrow quarters. Justus C. Strawbridge started the house in 1862, and Isaac H. Clothier joined him in 1868, when the present firm was formed. When the founder began his scheme of business the country was deep in the first burst of a great civil war. His business was small, as the whole land was in the midst of the experiment of saving the National Government; and it continued small until after the war, when it began to expand year by year, until it has attained proportions gratifying to all interested in Philadelphia and her institutions. On the 21st of June, 1879, I wrote a page and a half in Progress describing the additions perfected up to that time, and the sketch, copied as it was in full by most of the daily papers of Philadelphia, and by many of the weeklies of the country, excited a new and surprising interest in the enterprise of these quiet but fearless merchants. Two years have not passed, and new another page in the history of the same firm is opened to the world. In 1870 the observer was amazed at the vast extent of this great bazaar; in 1880 he perceives that the immense demands of their stupendous trade has compelled still further accommodations. They first purchased the store No. 716 Eighth Street, which adjoined the rear of their main building, together with a row of eleven dwellings on Filbert Avenue, a court extending from the rear of the Market Street store clear back to Filbert Street.

On the north end of this lot a handsome new building, with two show windows on the first floor, was run up to the height of four stories. Between that and the main building on Market Street two corridors were constructed, one above the other, the Eighth Street store being made to open into them, thus throwing the two lower floors of all the buildings into one, obtaining three handsome fronts, on Market, on Eighth, and on Filbert streets, and making Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier's establishment in point of size one of the largest in America.

To give some idea of the dimensions of their colossal building as it stands, be it said that the fronts measure, on Market Street, 100 feet; on Filbert Street, 24 feet; on Eighth Street, 130 feet, and the west wall, from street to street, is 305 feet in an unbroken line. Under the entire extent of the store runs a basement which is devoted chiefly, save a portion under the main building, and a few alcoves for various purposes, to the storage of goods, for the reception of which beneath the Filbert Street front a substantial iron slide-rack has been constructed; and the entrance-way above, in the dark green and gilt facade, between two handsomely filled show-windows, is a good point at which to begin an inspection of the house.

It is not my purpose to attempt a description in detail of the wondrous establishment of to day, but only to notice some of the changes made, and features introduced since I wrote the article referred to. At that time it seemed to me a model store, but to-day I look in wonder at improvements on a scale so extensive, and yet so permanent and enduring in appearance as to warrant the belief that years must have been taken to accomplish them, did I not know that all has been but the work of a few short months.

A new and palatial store (in addition in the former spacious building) stands where one year ago stood a long row of tenements houses, and where the old store ends at the new one begins no one can tell by inspection. I mount the top of the house to a twinkling by means of a steam elevator, and find the spacious fifth story devoted now chiefly to the accommodation of the hundreds of employees. Here are cloak rooms for the women, seperate lunch rooms for the men, women and boys, and coffee, tea and milk furnished by the firm gratuitously to all.

Passing down to the fourth floor I find it occupied nearly as it was a year ago, as the receiving and examining rooms, where the immense invoices of goods from all over the world, so to speak, are examined and transferred to the various departments. On this floor I find also the Mail Order Department greatly enlarged, and employing in its exclusive work of filling orders received by mail a force of employes equal in number to many single entire establishments. On the third floor a surprise awaited me. Here two years ago were the sewing rooms, which with the hands that should have been expelled naturally.

## KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Title is at stake, one more to the number. Title is and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package and be convinced. It is entirely vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

*Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it.* DRY or LIQUID, *Prepaid.* $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

(Send post paid.)


If you are a man of business, weak and sickly, and know of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and indiscretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishing, use Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, wherever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without debauching, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, indigestion or nervous complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

If you are a man of letters, brain worker or worried with business, if you are nervous, use Hop Bitters.

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If you are a young man, suffering from any indiscretion or bad habits, use Hop Bitters.

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If you are a man of letters, overtaxing overwork, night work, to recruit when exhausted, use Hop Bitters.

If you are suffering from any of the effects of youthful indiscretion, or are a confirmed invalid, use Hop Bitters.

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# GARFIELD'S INAUGURATION.

Notwithstanding a snow-storm had set in at Washington on the night preceding General Garfield's inauguration the whole city was astir at an early hour the next morning, and men, women and children hurried through the snow and slush from every direction, every one intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue to witness the inaugural procession, or to the capitol, to be present at the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains laden with military and civilians arrived at the two depots, and continued throughout the morning to pour their living freight into the city. Thirty stands with seats had been erected in the public squares fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and there were numerous other stands in front of stores, etc. These stands were capable of seating 25,000 persons and every seat was sold. It is estimated that there were 50,000 strangers in Washington.

At 10.30 A. M. the sun commenced to shine quite brightly, with a chilly March wind blowing from the northwest. One hundred thousand persons were on the streets to witness the inauguration.

The sidewalks on Pennsylvania avenue, along the route of the procession, were literally packed with men, women and children, and the windows of buildings, as well as the stands, were crowded with spectators.

All the public buildings were bountifully draped, the treasury especially making a fine appearance. Each window in the department of justice had two United States flags draped in the form of curtains. Large flags were also festooned around the pillars. A triumphal arch spanned Fifteenth street, between the treasury and Corcoran building, the thirty-eight windows of which were painted with the shields of the various States. All the equestrian statues in the city were handsomely decorated with bunting and festoons of evergreens.

The census office, Riggs house, Ebbitt house, Willard's, the National and Metropolitan hotels, the National Metropolitan bank, the Citizen's National bank and nearly all the business houses along Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol to Fifteenth street and New York avenue were profusely decorated with flags, bunting, shields, pictures of President Garfield and Vice-President Arthur, and various emblems.

The first division formed on Pennsylvania and New York avenues between nine and ten o'clock, on the north side, facing south, with right resting on Seventeenth street. The carriages for the presidential party and the Cleveland troop (the President's special escort) assembled inside the grounds of the executive mansion shortly before 10 o'clock. At 10:15 the presidential party, consisting of President R. B. Hayes, President-elect Garfield, Vice-President W. A. Wheeler, Vice-President-elect Arthur, Senator George H. Pendleton, Senator H. B. Anthony, and Senator Thomas F. Bayard, entered three carriages that were in waiting, and, preceded by the Cleveland troop, went through the gate to Pennsylvania avenue and halted. A signal gun was then fired by a detachment of the District of Columbia artillery, which was stationed on the mall south of the treasury department. The marine band played "Hail to the Chief," the troops presented arms, recovered, and the column broke from the right, marched to the left, moved down Pennsylvania avenue, and halted when the head of the column had reached the treasury department. The presidential party and special escort took their places in line and the first division resumed the march.

The remainder of the long procession then fell in and moved along the avenue, where it was greeted by prolonged and tumultuous applause.

The procession marched down Pennsylvania avenue in the following order:

Two platoons city police mounted
General W. T. Sherman, Grand Marshal.
Aids—Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York; Colonel L. M. Dayton, of Ohio; Lieutenant F. V. Greene, of Washington, D. C.; the members of the staff of the Grand Marshal, Colonel J. Dodge, Colonel J. C. Tidball, Colonel A. P. Morrow, Colonel J. M. Bacon, General O. M. Poe.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A.
Staff.
Twelve Companies of Regular Artillery.
Four Companies Marine Battalion.
Cleveland Troop, Cavalry.
President and party, in carriages.
Philadelphia Troop, Cavalry.
Knights Templar, three platoons.
Grand Army Republic, eight platoons.
Independent Infantry, four companies, Colonel Moore.
Naval cadets.
Two-horse Batteries, regulars.
Battalion Washington Light Infantry, four companies, Colonel Moore.
Company A, Fifth Battalion, Second California Brigade.
Hampton Cadets, Virginia.
Langston Guards, Norfolk, Va.
Union Blues, Thomasville, Ga.
Rome Star Guards, Georgia.
National Rifles, Captain Burnside.
Signal Corps, United States Army.
Ninth New York Regiment.

SECOND DIVISION.
Major-General John F. Hartranft.
Staff.
First Brigade, Brigadier-General G. R. Snowden.
Keystone Battery, Captain J. O. Winchester.
Gray Invincibles, Captain J. Oscar Jones.
State Fencibles, Major John W. Ryan.
First Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Wetherstam.
Second Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Dechert.
Third Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Bonnafon.
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Frank Reeder.
Washington Troop, Captain Mattsch.
Griffin's Battery, Captain Deuthorne.
Slaintington Rifles, Captain McDowell.
Fourth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Good.
Sixth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Schall.
Eighth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Gobin.
Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Rupert.
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General J. K. Sigfried.
Ashland Dragoons, Captain Barnard.
Wyoming Artillery, Captain Parker.
Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Stewart.
Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Steel.
Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Boles.
Ninth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Reynolds.
Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General J. A. Beaver.
Sheridan Troop, Captain Glenn.
Rapp's Battery, Captain Glenn.
Fifth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Burchgield.
Tenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Hawkins.
Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Grier.
Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Guthrie.
Fifth Brigade, Brigadier-General H. S. Huidekoper.
Titusville Battery, Captain Emery.
Sixteenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Wiley.
Seventeenth Regiment, National Guard, Pennsylvania, Colonel Curtis.

THIRD DIVISION.
Major-General Thomas C. Fletcher.
Staff.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Boys in Blue.
Major-General Hunter, Staff, Fifth Division New York National Guard.
Troop E, Sixteenth Cavalry, National Guard.
Old Guard Battalion, Brooklyn.
Richfield Springs Veteran Corps.
Ulster Battery, Brooklyn.
Binghamton City Guards.
Ithaca Citizens' Corps.
Remington Rifle Corps.
Central City Veteran Corps, Syracuse.
Battery A, Light Artillery, Rochester.
Battery D, Light Artillery, New York City.
Binghamton Company, New York State Guard.
Medina Company, New York State Guard.
Malone Company, New York State Guard.
Elmira Company, New York State Guard.
Sumner Corps, Syracuse.
Oswego Company, New York State Guard.
(Many organizations from the different States followed.)

FOURTH DIVISION.
Major-General Charles H. Field.
Staff.
State organizations.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Civic Societies.
Colonel Robert Boyd, Staff and Local Committee, Department of Maryland Grand Army of the Republic.
I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge, Wisconsin.
National Irish Republican Club of New York.
Council No. 1 Union League of America, Baltimore.
Republican Invincibles, Philadelphia.
Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club, Brooklyn.
Kings County Republican Campaign Committee, Brooklyn.
John Gill Engineer Corps, Orange, N. Y.
Garfield and Arthur Club, New Salem, Pa.
Garfield and Arthur Club, Meyersburg, Pa.
Young Republican Club, Philadelphia.
Union Republican Club, Philadelphia.
West Philadelphia Club.
Continental Club, Philadelphia.
Wilbur Club, Philadelphia.
Republican Invincibles, Norristown Pa.
Young Men's Republican Club.
Altoona Club.
Western Star Pioneers, Washington, D. C.
Reuben Club, Philadelphia.
Third Ward Union Republican Club.
Combined Catholic and Irish Beneficial Societies.

On arrival at the capitol the procession moved around the building by the south side and formed line on the east front, facing the capitol. The presidential party then drove to the Senate entrance.

The presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the President-elect, accompanied by the Vice-President-elect and Senators Pendleton and Thurman, entered the building and proceeded to the Vice-President's room, where they remained until 12 o'clock.

As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected over the steps leading to the main entrance, and at 12 o'clock it was estimated that 50,000 people were massed in front of the building.

At half-past 12 o'clock the president reached his place at the foot of the platform and took a seat, with Chief-Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon his left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind him sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Arthur. Some delay ensued while a photograph of the scene was taken from an elevated stand.

At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced General Garfield, who began his inaugural address.

The address was delivered with uncovered head, in a clear voice, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by every one upon the stand and for a long distance on every hand. The delivery of the address took forty-five minutes. At its conclusion the cheering was long, continued and enthusiastic.

Chief-Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which Garfield responded with fervor. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and, after him, the President's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. A general scene of congratulation and handshaking ensued, after which the presidential party descended from the platform by a private staircase and proceeded to the President's room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where an informal reception took place. At 1:30 P. M. the party entering their carriages were driven to their places in the line of the procession, which at 1:40 P. M. started upon its return to the White House.

At the White House the President reviewed the entire procession, which was nearly four hours in passing.

President Garfield, accompanied by ex-President Hayes, appeared upon the grand stand. When under way the procession then passed steadily in review past the reviewing stand, each regiment, company and civic association saluting the President appropriately. President Garfield during the whole of the time the procession was passing stood well out to the front of the platform, bowing in acknowledgment of the repeated demonstrations of respect. Among those seated on the reviewing stand with President Garfield were ex-President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Sherman and Schurz, ex-Postmaster-General Key, Chief Justice Waite, General Hancock, and General P. H. Sheridan. Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes were also present. About half an hour previous to the arrival of President Garfield, General Hancock, who had been present at the inaugural proceedings at the capitol, accompanied by General P. H. Sheridan, drove up in a close carriage. General Hancock stepped quickly from the carriage and passed toward the stand. He was instantly recognized by a number of persons in the crowd, and was cheered heartily before and after he ascended the platform. Immediately after the twenty General Garfield received the Williams College association with visiting alumni to the number of fifty in the east room of the executive mansion. President Hopkins eloquently presented the congratulations.

The White House grounds were brilliantly and tastefully illuminated and a brilliant display of fireworks took place at 8 o'clock near the treasury department.

At the inaugural ball in the evening a great crowd of men and women was present. Although the price of admission was five dollars, the large ballroom was crowded, many colored persons being present. The new National Museum, in which the ball took place, was brilliantly illuminated from top to bottom, while flowers and festoons were lavishly displayed on every hand. General Garfield held a reception in the great hall, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. The first person to shake the new President by the hand was General Hancock. At 11 o'clock the dancing began. All the ladies present were richly and handsomely dressed. To give an idea of the size of the ball it need only be stated that the cooking to appease the hunger of the guests began two days previous to the inauguration. The caterer calculated on serving 1,500 pounds of turkey, 100 gallons of oysters, 50 hams, 350 pounds of butter, 700 loaves of bread, 2,000 biscuit, 1,000 rolls, 200 gallons chicken salad, 15,000 cakes, 150 gallons ice-cream, 50 gallons jelly, 50 gallons water-ices, 250 gallons coffee, and other delicacies in proportion.

## Garfield's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled.

It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States—articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a powerful nation, but against the opinions of mankind; for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

We cannith to-day locate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage, and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government.

When they found after a short trial that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established a national union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with future powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects.

Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants.

Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of right on all the seas.

Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government.

The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780.

The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We, ourselves, are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government.

And now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed in judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the executive.

Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its energies in developing the great possibilities of the future; sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, and determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march.

The supremacy of the nation and of its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal; that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government; but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union.

The will of the nation speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and peoples. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influences of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years.

No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light."

They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a fresh statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which if persisted in will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of the suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States, or to the nation, until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race.

It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage.

The voters of the Union who have made and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hang the destinies of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If this generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children.

To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone.

The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them.

In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle, which declares that "A little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will cry blessings upon their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict?

Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite attention, offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors have enabled our people to secure the blessings which these seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world.

The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war; but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promise to pay money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects.

The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent. The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights the way and for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. The laws facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration, but none of them has been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which should immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to a thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The general government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and power of the national government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself; for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed. Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government, and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that the offices were created, not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

# NEWS EPITOME.

## Eastern and Middle States.

THE most atrocious murder ever committed in Maine was discovered a few days ago in China, a small town near Augusta, where a young man named Charles Merrill killed his mother, Mrs. Deborah Merrill, by striking her on the head with a hammer, chopped her body into pieces and burned them. He confessed the crime, and it was necessary to take him quickly to Augusta, as a crowd of 300 persons threatened to lynch him.

A COLLISION between a coal engine and a passenger train near Pottsville, Pa., resulted in the instant death of Michael Reynolds, division superintendent, fatal injuries to John Dicks, brakeman, and serious injuries to two passengers.

THE New York police are making wholesale raids on the liquor dealers for violation of the Sunday law.

THE dry goods firm of Deforest & Weld, of Meadville, Pa., has failed with liabilities estimated at $250,000.

A UNIQUE affair took place in New York th other night in the shape of a banquet given by a club of some forty men, not one of whom was under six feet two inches in height. They call themselves the club of Titans, and as they limited the invited guests to such as were at least six feet two inches tall, the gathering presented an array of giants seldom seen together.

MRS. GOWEN SPENCE, the wife of a wealthy jeweler in Newark, N. J., has just received news of the terrible death of her brother, Frank J. Wright, in Colorado. The young man was a lawyer in Washington, and in May last he went to Colorado to attend to a land claim for a client. He was induced to purchase an interest in a gold mine, and after buying some mules started with a servant on a prospecting tour in the mountains. A party of vigilantes met him, charged him with having stolen the mules, and hanged him and his servant.

THE Italian bark Agneo, from Antwerp to New York, went ashore a few days ago off Coney Island, and the captain and nine men, all Italians, were drowned. The ship carpenter and three other men on board cut their throats when they made up their minds that they could not be saved. One man, an old sailor, clung to the wreck and was rescued by the crew of a life-saving station.

A FIRE at Danville, Pa., destroyed the entire female wing and one-half of the male wing of the State asylum for the insane, a large and handsome structure which has been in process of erection the last eleven years and cost the State about $600,000. There were 384 patients in the institution when the fire broke out, and for a time there was a great scene of excitement, but all succeeded in getting away fr m the burning building.

## Western and Southern States.

THE Mardi Gras festival was celebrated this year in New Orleans and other Southern cities with the usual processions and carnival festivities. At New Orleans there was a long procession of triumphal cars, and the day and night were given over to mirth and revelry. Twenty-three triumphal cars containing tableaux were in the procession.

A RELIEF train in Missouri was going to the aid of another train that had run off a switch when it went through a bridge near Lingo. Of the large number of workmen on board five were instantly killed and sixteen injured, some dangerously.

EX-GOVERNOR A. W. BRADFORD, of Maryland, died in Baltimore a few days since, aged seventy-five years. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1861.

BY a collision between two steamboats on the Columbia river, in Oregon, one of the vessels was sunk and four lives were lost.

WHILE the Minnesota legislature was in session the other day the members were startled from their seats by an alarm of fire, and rushing from the chambers they saw that the dome of the capitol was in flames. The building burned rapidly to the ground, causing a loss of more than $100,000 for the structure, while the loss of the historical and supreme court library is much greater, because the books and papers cannot be restored. The records, however, were all saved.

JAMES JOURDAN, a saloon-keeper, shot and mortally wounded Ben Hogan, a noted prize-fighter, at Bisbee, Arizona.

A LARGE coal field has been discovered in Arizona.

BY a collision between a freight train and a material train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad near Caldwell, Va., the two engineers and two firemen and Dr. Caldwell, of the White Sulphur Springs, were killed.

TWO Chinamen were killed and five Chinamen and two white men were injured by an explosion in the Eureka blasting powder works near Oakland, Cal.

AN explosion of gas in a coal mine at Almy, Wyoming Territory, resulted in the death of about thirty-five Chinese and two white workmen, and serious injuries to fifteen or twenty more Chinamen.

AS the special train on which ex-President Hayes and his family and friends left Washington for their home in Ohio was within a few miles of Baltimore it collided with a train consisting of two engines and seven empty passenger cars going south. Two men—J. Wyman Young, of Shamokin, Pa., who was in a Pullman car which he had chartered for himself and friends, and John Oliver, the baggage-master—were killed almost instantly, and twenty persons—eleven passengers and nine trainmen—were injured, some dangerously. The fifth coach contained Mr. Hayes and family, and when the crash came it threw Mrs. Hayes and several other members of the party to the floor, without injuring them, while the ex-President's chair simply shot forward a few feet. As soon as the shock had passed Mr. Hayes, after ascertaining that no one of his party was injured, got off the train and ran to the front, where, with his sons, he was active in assisting the wounded. The ex-President's party was taken to Baltimore and late in the evening proceeded westward.

## From Washington.

THE President's proclamation calling for an extra session of the Senate was issued a few days before the expiration of the Forty-sixth Congress.

DURING February the national debt decreased $11,843,155.52. The decrease of the debt since June 30, 1880, is $62,215,882.51. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,879,956,412.77; cash in the treasury, $233,208,176.69.

THE payments made from the treasury by warrant during February were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On account of civil and miscellaneous | $5,280,038 03 |
| On account of war | 2,558,838 99 |
| On account of navy | 942,586 51 |
| Interior (Indians) | 244,193 98 |
| Interior (pensions) | 1,062,675 00 |
| Total | $10,087,832 51 |

IT has been decided by the attorney-general that a white man cannot legally be enlisted in a colored regiment.

THE director of the mint reports the production of the precious metals during the year ending June 30, 1880, at $36,000,000 gold, $39,200,000 silver; total, $75,200,000.

## Foreign News.

General Roberts, the successful commander of the British troops in Afghanistan, will succeed the late General Colley as leader of the English forces opposed to the Boers in South Africa. Orders have been sent to Jamaica and to Bombay to forward troops to South Africa, to the number of 2,000.

VICTOR HUGO, the French author, has been honored in Paris with a fete. Three hundred thousand people marched by his house in procession. The poet stood at his window and greeted them. At one moment he seemed fairly overcome and could not contain his tears. From time to time the procession halted and a speech was delivered.

AT a land league demonstration in county Tipperary, Ireland, Mr. Dillon advised tenant farmers to "Boycott" those who violated the laws of the league, despite the coercion act. He urged them not to believe the magistrates who told them that "Boycotting" was illegal, as it was the right arm of the league.

THE losses by fire and robbery of houses and goods through the riot last January at Lima, Peru, are ostimated at $6,000,000.

MR. HEARNE, an Irish land agent, while on his way home near Ballinrole, after attending petty sessions, of which he was clerk, was fired upon when near his house and mortally wounded.

LATER dispatches from South Africa put the English losses in the battle with the Boers at eighty-three killed and 122 wounded.

A LONDON dispatch says that, regarding war with Greece as unavoidable, Turkey is trying to prolong negotiations until military stores from America have arrived.

IT is stated on the highest authority that the trichinosis fright in England is a hoax set going for stock-jobbing purposes, and that the English government does not intend to take any steps with reference to the importation of American pork.

JOUBERT, the leader of the Boers in South Africa, declares he is ready to treat for peace with the British, but only on the basis of independence.

THERE has been another terrific snow-storm throughout Great Britain.

HALF of the town of Casamacciola, in Ischia, an island in the Mediterranean, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Many of the inhabitants were killed or injured.

ACCORDING to a census recently taken the population of the German empire numbers 45,194,172 souls.

SWITZERLAND has experienced a heavy shock of earthquake.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

### Senate.

Mr. Windom spoke upon the resolution regarding an intercoceanic ship transit across the Isthmus. He strongly commended Eads' shiprailway scheme, expressing his conviction that that alone furnished the solution of the problem. Mr. Hoar moved to amend the resolution by inserting a declaration that the commercial and other interests of the people of the United States require provision for one or more transit ways without further delay, and that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps for securing the same....The chair submitted a message from the President transmitting in response to the Senate resolution of January 20 copies of correspondence with Switzerland and other foreign countries in relation to the sending to the United States by foreign countries, states, cantons, or municipalities of criminals, paupers or insane persons. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and passed....The credentials of William J. Sewell, Senator-elect from New Jersey, were received....A communication from the President was received informing the Senate that the resignation of the Hon. John Sherman as secretary of the treasury had been received and accepted....Upon motion of Mr. Whyte a resolution was adopted declaring that the thanks of the Senate are due and are tendered to the Vice-President for the courtesy, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations during the present session. Adopted by a unanimous vote.

An all-night session of the Senate took place, during which various bills were considered. Finally the presidential procession, headed by President Hayes and President-elect Garfield, entered under escort of Senators Pendleton, Anthony, Bayard, and others of the committee of arrangements, and two minutes later was followed by Vice-President-elect Arthur, in charge of a sub-committee composed of the above-named Senators, all present in the chamber arising upon each ocasion. Vice-President-elect Arthur was then introduced to the Senate by Vice-President Wheeler and took the oath of office.

### House.

Mr. Clymer presented to the House of Representatives the portrait of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker of the First and Third Congress, which will be placed in the lobby in the rear of the speaker's desk....The civil service appropriation bill was passed—136 yeas to 107 nays....Eulogies in honor of the late Fernando Wood were delivered in the evening by Messrs. Tucker (Va.), Mr. Wood's successor as chairman of the committee of ways and means; Hutchins, Lapham, Lounsbery and Covert, of New York, and Wright and Coffroth, of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Covert the Senate amendments were concurred in to the agricultural appropriation bill....Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on elections, reported the resolutions in the contested election case for the Third Congressional district of Louisiana, confirming the right of Mr. Acklen, the sitting member, to the seat. Adopted.

The House agreed to all the Senate's amendments to the funding bill and it was then passed. After its passage Mr. Carlisle offered a bill amending the funding bill to make it conform to the amendments offered by the ways and means committee and providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to affect the sections of the revised statutes concerning the liquidation of national banks. The bill was passed without division....The deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the general appropriation bills, was passed.

A message from the President was received, vetoing the funding bill. The President's principal objection to the bill is its fifth section, about which he says in the veto: "While in my opinion it would be wise to authorize the secretary of the treasury in his discretion to offer to the public bonds bearing three and one-half per cent. interest in aid of refunding, I should not deem it my duty to interpose my constitutional objection to the passage of the present bill if it did not contain in its fifth section provisions which in my judgment seriously impair the value and tend to the destruction of the present national banking system of the country. This system has now been in operation almost twenty years. No safer or more beneficial banking system was ever established." Upon motion the message was laid upon the table....The House passed a congressional apportionment bill upon the basis of 319 members.

Mr. Hutchins, of New York, rose to a question of privilege, and said that in attempting to enter the capitol at the Senate end he had been refused by an armed soldier until he had explained who he was. He then offered a resolution saying that the presence of soldiers there deserved the strongest censure. Several other members rose and said they too had been refused admission by soldiers....Resolutions of thanks to the speaker were adopted, only Mr. Young, of Ohio, dissenting, and at 12 o'clock in a brief speech Speaker Randall declared the House adjourned sine die.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

### Senate Special Session.

After the proceedings had been opened by prayer Vice-President Arthur stated that he had received for presentation a number of petitions for special legislation, but that his own opinion, based upon the rules and precedents, was that these could not be presented at an extraordinary session of the Senate. On motion of Mr. Cockrell it was ordered that the petitions be retained by the Vice-President to be submitted by him at the next legislative session....Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, extending to Winfield Scott Hancock the privilege of the floor during his stay in Washington....A message was received from the President, and the Senate went into executive session to receive the cabinet nominations.

### Days Without Nights.

There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden in June, than the absence of night. At Stockholm, for example, the sun goes down a little before 10 o'clock, P. M.; but he passes around the earth and is only just below the north pole a short time; there is a great brightness all night, and such that you can see to read at midnight.

There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where, on the twenty-first of June, the sun does not go down at all. Travelers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It only occurs one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

At the North Cape, latitude seventy-five degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty-five degrees above the horizon at midnight. The changes in those high latitudes, from summer to winter, are so great that we can have no conception of them. In the winter the sun disappears in the south and is not seen for six weeks. Then it just shows its face. Afterward it remains ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, and then descends, and finally it makes almost a circle around the heavens.

Animal life accommodates itself to these long days. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours. They go to rest whether the sun goes down or not. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock P. M., and sit there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get into the habit of late rising too. Longfellow tells us of his visit to a village where, although the sun was shining, not a soul was to be seen in the streets.

Beauties of moral courage: "You look so happy that I suppose you have been to the dentist and had that aching tooth pulled, said a Galveston man to a friend with a swollen jaw. "It ain't that that makes me look happy. The toothaches a worse than ever, but I don't feel it." "How is that?" "Well, I feel so jolly because I have just been to the dentist and he was out," and the happy man cut a pigeon-wing on the sidewalk.—*Galveston News.*

## THE NEW CABINET.

The following is a sketch of the lives of the members of the cabinet nominated by President Garfield:

SECRETARY OF STATE BLAINE.

James Gillespie Blaine, of Maine, the new secretary of state, was born in Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830, being the great-grandson of Ephraim Blaine, Washington's commissary-general. He studied first at an Ohio school, then at Washington Presbyterian college, from which he was graduated about 1847, head of his class. Going west to Kentucky he taught school at Georgetown, and was professor at the Western Military academy; there he married, his wife being a Miss Harriet Stanwood. In 1853 he turned eastward, and going to Augusta,